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CHICAGO:
Rialto Bldg.
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JULY 1, 1899.

No. 26

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERLOO, CONN.
Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and
Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage
Rooms. Send for Circulars.

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For FRESH MEAT, TENDERLOIN, FOUR POUNDS & LIVER SAUSAGE, SAUSAGE MEAT, ETC. IT HELPS THEM FRESH TASTY AND JUICY.

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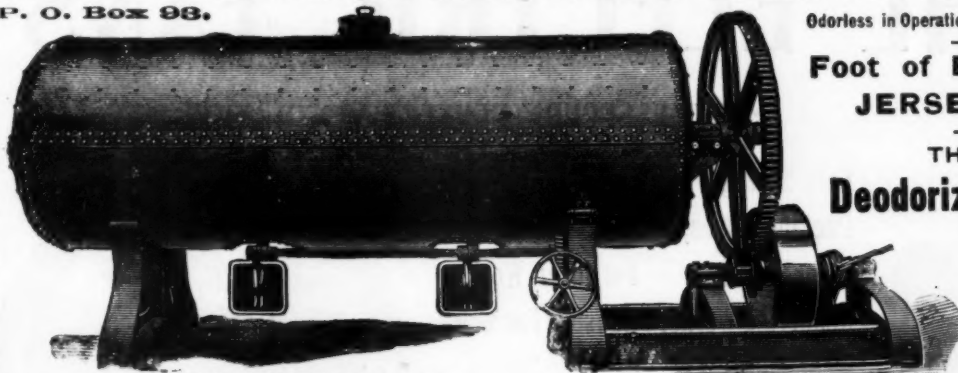
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Royal Lily Compound.

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FANCY SAUSAGES A
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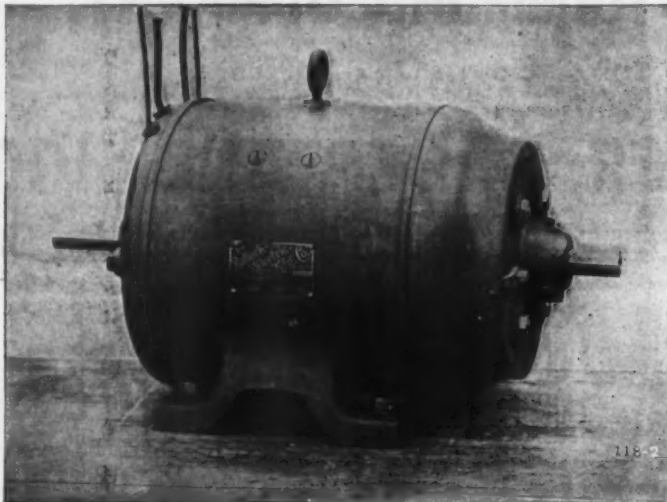
Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.

PACKINGHOUSES, UNION STOCKYARDS,
Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

CHICAGO.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.



BULLOCK DUST AND DIRT PROOF PACKINGHOUSE MOTOR.

BULLOCK MOTOR FOR MEAT DRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS.

This motor has been especially designed for use in packing-houses where it must be protected against moisture and dirt. It has steel frame with laminated steel poles and reaction brush holders. The commutator is of pure Lake Copper drop forged bars and best Mica Insulation.

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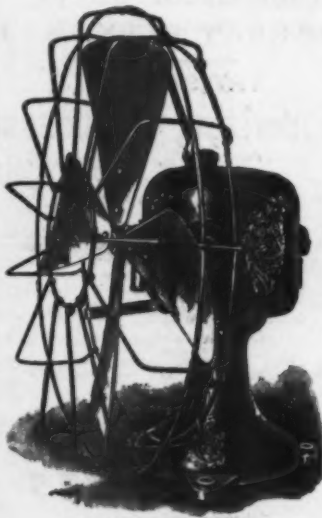
**Bullock Electric
Mfg. Co.,** CINCINNATI, O.,
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7-1-99

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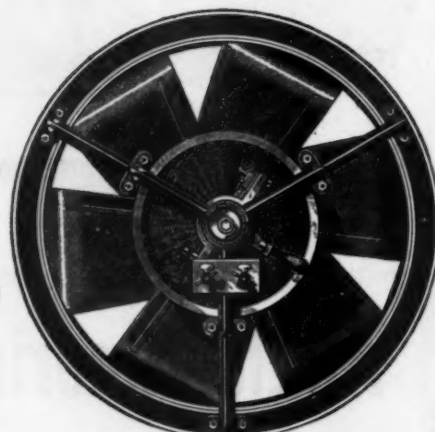
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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN
BE FOUND ON PAGE 42.**

CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

ALUMINUM PAINT.
American Pegamold Co.

AMMONIA.
National Ammonia Co.

AMMONIA FITTINGS.
Tight Joint Co.

ARCHITECTS.
Lees, Son & Co.
Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.

ASBESTOS ROOFING.
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.

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Clug-Surface Mfg. Co.

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American Blower Co.

BOILERS.
Lefel & Co.

BONE CRUSHERS.
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.

BOOKS.
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
The Red Book (Lard and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.
Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.

BORAX.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

BORACIC ACID.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)

BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.
(See Casings, also Machinery.)

BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
Armour & Co.
Armour Packing Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Eastmans Co.
Hammond Co., G. H.
Kings & Co., Ltd.
Martin, D. B.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
Stern, Joseph & Son.
Swift and Company.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Richard Webber.

CALF-SKINS (Green).
Haberman, Jos.

CASINGS.
Beckstein & Co.
Haberkorn Bros. (Russian Sheep Casings).
Illinois Casing Co.
Nelson Morris & Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
Scheldeborg, H.
Swift and Company.

CAUSTIC SODA.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

CHARCOAL.
John R. Rowand.

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The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.

COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATOR ROOMS.
Arctic Freezing Co.

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(See also European Commission Merchants.)
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Hately Bros.
Jamison, John.
R. E. Johnston.

Jennings Provision Co.
Maury, F. W., & Co.
Richard McCartney.
Oliver, Stephen B.
H. C. Zaun.

COTTON OIL.
American Cotton Oil Co.
Kentucky Refining Co.

COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.
Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.
Cardwell Machine Co., The.

DISINFECTANTS.
Fitch Chemical Co.

DRYERS.
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
Anderson, V. D. Co.
Cummer, The F. D., & Son Co.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.
The Sprague Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

ELECTRIC FANS.
Diehl Manufacturing Co.

ENGINES.
Globe Machine Works.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

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Frick Co.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Borgmann, Emil (Germany).
De Lorne & Friz, A. (Belgium).
Fahrenhorst, Paul (Germany).
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).
Jahn, Alexander & Co. (Germany).
Müller, C. & J. (Germany).
Osten, Victor, v. d. (Germany).
Tickle, W. W. (England).

EVAPORATORS.
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.

FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.
Brand, Herman.
Levy, Jacob.
Ledeter Bros.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.
The V. D. Anderson Co.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.
Stedman, Fdy. & Mach. Works.

FILTER PRESSES.
Perrin, William R.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
Audit Company, The.
North American Trust Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
Bennett, H. R.

GRAPHITE PAINT.
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HARNESS OIL.
Standard Oil Co.

HIDES.
Haberman, Joseph.
Brand, Herman.
Levy, Jacob.
Ledeter Bros.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.
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ICE.
Scott, R. & W.

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Healy Ice Machine Co.
Isbell-Porter Co.
Lewis Mfg. Co.
McCrary Ice Machine Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Vilter Manufacturing Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
Wolf, Fred. W., Co.
York Manufacturing Company.

ICE SCALES.
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.

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Goulard, Thos. & Co.

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American Pegamold Co.
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Binney Bros.
Bird, F. W., & Son.
Standard Paint Co. (Paper).

LARD (EUROPEAN BUYERS OF).
Borgmann, Emil.

LARD COOLER, MIXER AND DRYER.
Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.

LARD (NEUTRAL).
John H. Hartog & Co.

LARD PRESSES.
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

LARD REFINERS.
The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.

LARD REFINERS' MACHINERY.
Theodore Smith & Sons' Company.

LARD TUBS AND PAILS.
Horne & Dans Co., The.

LARD TUB CLASPS.
Acme Flexible Clasp Co.

LINSEED OIL MACHINERY.
The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.

MEAT CHOPPERS.
Enterprise Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons, John E.

MEAT CUTTERS.
Billingham, P., & Co.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
Charles W. Boyer.

MICA AXLE GREASE.
Standard Oil Co.

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William R. Ferrin & Co.
Smith's Sons, John E.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

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Paterson Parchment Paper Co.
West Carrollton Parchment Co.

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Charles Ribbans.

PARAFFINE WAX.
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Arabol Mfg. Co.

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H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.

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Boston Packing & Provision Co.
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
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German-American Provision Co.
Halstead & Co.
Hammond, G. H. Co.
Hammond, Standish & Co.
International Packing Co.
Kings & Co., Ltd.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
Lipton, The T. J., Co.
Martin, D. B.
Morris, Nelson, & Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Rohe & Brother.
Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.
Squire, John P., & Co.
Squire, John P., & Sons.
Swift and Company.

PRESERVATIVES.
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.

PRESSES.
The Boomer & Boschert Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS.
Bailey and Co., J. S.
F. Beckstein & Sons.
Zimmerman, M.

PUMPS.
Foster Pump Works.
Hersey Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.

RAILROADS.
"Big Four Route" (C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.).
Chicago & N. W. Ry.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
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N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

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Herzog-Rabe & Co.

REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.
Vacuum Refrigerating Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE.
N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.

SAL SODA.
Morton, Joy & Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SALT.
Bursch, F. J. W.
Joy, Morton & Co.

SAUSAGE (European Buyers of).
Emil Borgmann.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.
Bacharach, Joseph.
M. Zimmerman.

SAUSAGE MAKERS' SUPPLIES.
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.

SCALES.
Computing Scale Co., The.
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.

SEPARATORS.
Austin Separator Co.

SILICATE OF SODA.
Welch & Welch.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SKEWERS.
P. E. Helms.

SOAP.
Armour Soap Works.

SOAP MAKERS' MACHINERY.
Blanchard Machine Co., The.
H. Wm. Dopp & Son.
Hersey Mfg. Co.
Houchin & Huber.
Taber Pump Co.

SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.
Jobbins, Wm. F.
Welch & Welch.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SODA ASH.
Morton, Joy & Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark.

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Dean, W. G. & Son.
Flischer Mills.

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Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.

STEAM PIPE FITTINGS AND FLANGE UNIONS.
Tight Joint Co.

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Davie & Co.

TALLOW.
Haberman, Joseph.

TALLOW CRACKLINGS.
Parmenter & Polsey Fert. Co.

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New York Telephone Co.

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TRUCK BUILDERS.
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.

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Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.

VALVES.
Jenkins Bros.

VENTILATORS.
Merchant & Co., Inc.

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Armour Soap Works.

WAXED PAPER.
Sparks Manufacturing Co., The.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS.



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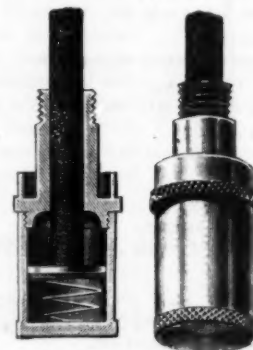
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COMPACT.
DURABLE.**



**Largest Efficiency Possible,
Because Absolutely
No Clearance.**

**The Only Small Machines
Of Duplex Type**

Equivalent to two independent machines.
One always in reserve as protection against
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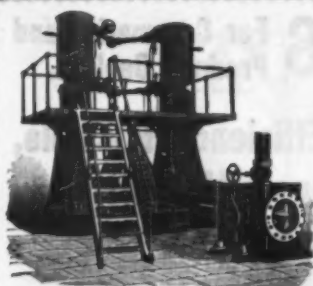
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Estimates cheerfully and promptly given.
Send for full illustrated and descriptive
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Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A —Aeme Flexible Clamp Co.....	—	Fitch Chemical Co.....	8	National Supply Co.....	17
American Blower Co.....	18	Foster Pump Works.....	32	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.....	50
American Cotton Oil Co.....	23	Frick Co.....	30	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	43
American Pegamold Co.....	10	C —German-American Provision Co.....	33	New York Telephone Co.....	—
Anderson Co., V. D.....	49	Gibson, W. J., & Co.....	29	North American Trust Company.....	17
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	3	Globe Machine Works.....	43	North Packing & Provision Co.....	51
Arabol Mfg. Co.....	29	Goulard, Thomas, & Co.....	55	O —Oliver, Stephen B.....	47
Arctic Freezing Co.....	32	H —Haberman, Joseph.....	1	Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	45
Armour & Co.....	52	Haberkorn Bros.....	47	Osten, Victor, v. d.....	47
Armour Packing Co.....	48	Halstead & Co.....	49	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	52
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.....	32	Hammond Co., Geo. H.....	3	Parmenter & Polsey Fertilizer Co.....	43
Audit Co., The.....	33	Hammond, Standish & Co.....	8	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.....	19
Austin Separator Co.....	—	Hartog, John H. & Co.....	17	Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.....	39
B —Bacharach, Jos.....	45	Hately Bros.....	14	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.....	49
Bailey and Co., J. S.....	51	Healy Ice Machine Co.....	10	Preservalline Mfg. Co.....	2
Beckstein & Co.....	45	Heller & Co., B.....	40	R —Remington Machine Works.....	2
Beckstein, F. & Sons.....	1	Helms, P. E.....	—	Ribbons, Charles.....	26
Bennett, H. R.....	21	Herzog-Rabe & Co.....	27	Rohe & Brother.....	1
Big Four R. R. Co.....	—	Hersey Mfg. Co.....	9	Rowand, John R.....	32
Binney Bros.....	—	Hoefgen, E. M.....	47	S —Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co.....	50
Bird, F. W. & Son.....	19	Hohmann & Maurer.....	21	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.....	37
Billingham & Co., P.....	50	Horne & Lanz Co., The.....	15	Smith & Sons' Co., Theodore.....	3
Blanchard Machine Co.....	46	Hoefgen, E. M.....	47	Smiths' Sons, John E.....	9
Bloomer & Boschert Press Co.....	27	Houchlin & Huber.....	29	Sparks Mfg. Co., The.....	17
Borgman, Emil.....	47	I —Illinois Casing Co.....	45	Sprague Electric Co., The.....	6
Boston Packing & Provision Co.....	48	International Packing Co.....	51	Squire & Sons, John P.....	49
Boyer, C. W.....	32	Isbell-Porter Co.....	30	Squire & Co., John P.....	49
Brand, Herman.....	45	J —Jahn, Alexander & Co.....	47	Standard Oil Co.....	14
Bristol Co.....	1	Jamison, John.....	29	Standard Paint Co.....	31
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	23	Jenkins Bros.....	50	Stern & Son, Joseph.....	50
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.....	4	Jobbins, Wm. F.....	28	Stedman Fdy. & Machine Works.....	46
Bursch, F. J. W.....	1	Johns Mfg. Co., The H. W.....	—	Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.....	43
C —Cardwell Machine Co., The.....	8	Johnston, E. E.....	43	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.....	10
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.....	32	K —Kentucky Refining Co.....	22	Swift and Company.....	24
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.....	—	Kingan & Co.....	45	T —Taber Pump Co.....	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	—	L —Lausing Wheelbarrow Co.....	50	Thomas-Albright Co.....	47
Chicago & N. W. Railway.....	49	Lees, Son & Co., George.....	50	Tickle, W. Wilson.....	47
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.....	1	Levy, Jacob.....	45	Tight Joint Co.....	—
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.....	16	Lewis Mfg. Co.....	41	U —United Dressed Beef Co.....	48
Computing Scale Mfg. Co.....	6	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	51	V —Vacuum Refrigerating Co.....	—
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.....	7	Lipton Co., The T. J.....	8	Vilter Mfg. Co.....	46
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.....	—	M —Martin, D. B.....	36	Vogt Mfg. Co.....	—
Cudahy Packing Co.....	48	Maury & Co., F. W.....	48	W —Webber, Richard.....	50
Cummer, The F. D. & Son Co.....	17	McCartney, R.....	26	Welch & Welch.....	28
D —Darling Brothers' Company.....	41	McCrary Ice Machine Co.....	30	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.....	28
Davie & Co.....	8	Merchant & Co., Inc.....	—	West Carrollton Parchment Co.....	18
Dean, W. G. & Son.....	37	Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.....	17	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.....	—
De Lorne & Friz, A.....	—	Morris, Nelson & Co.....	1	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.....	—
Diehl Manufacturing Co.....	4	Morton & Co., Joy.....	20	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The.....	—
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....	29	Muller, C. & G.....	47	Willson, H. B. & Co.....	45
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.....	48	N —National Ammonia Co.....	10	Wolf Co., The Fred. W.....	46
Dopp & Son, H. Wm.....	9	National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.....	34	Y —York Manufacturing Co.....	8
E —Eastmans Co.....	50	Z —Zaun, H. C.....	45	Zimmerman, M.....	48
Enterprise Mfg. Co.....	43				
F —Fahrenhorst, Paul.....	47				
Fischer Mills.....	1				



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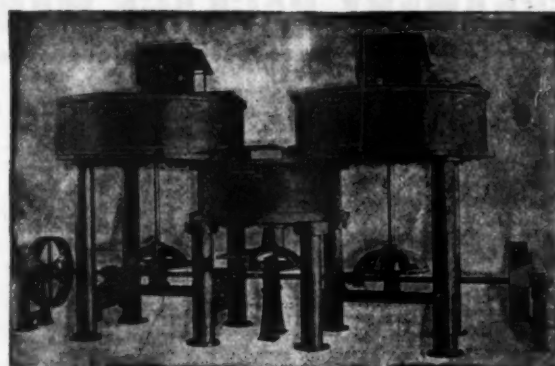
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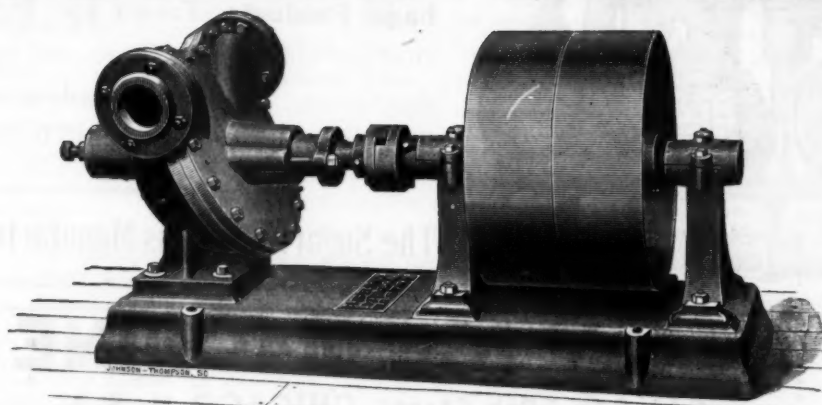
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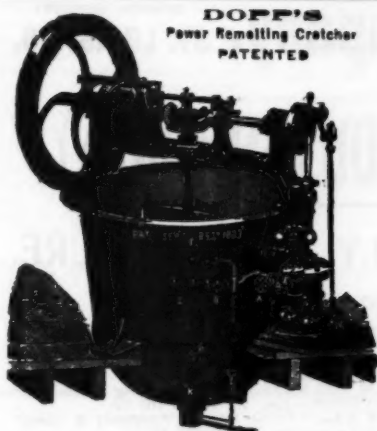
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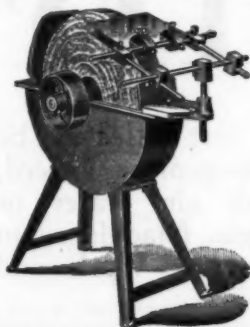
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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL—	
Industrial Unrest	11
Germany's Rise	11
That Cattle Trust	11
Helping Others	12
Packhouse Soaps for Europe	12
Our Sympathy To the "Reporter"	12
THE PACKINGHOUSE—	
American Meat in Edinburgh	12
Trade Openings in British Columbia	12
Big New Texas Cattle Company	34
Foreign Supply on Native Products in Eng- land	20
Oleo and Neutral Lard	14
COTTONSEED OIL—	
Weekly Review and Markets	22
President Parkhouse's Address	25
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes	31
Fish Freezing for Export	33
Southampton Cold Storage Co.	30
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—	
Weekly Review	33
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Markets	26
Hidelets	26
GLUE—	
How the Sale of Glue Can be Made More Profitable—IV.	21
MISCELLANEOUS—	
New York Produce Exchange Notes	33
Patents and Trade-Marks	18
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial News and Hints, etc.	38-41
MARKETS—	
Chicago and New York	15, 35, 37

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

The upheaval in trade conditions consequent upon the consolidations of various enterprises in many lines of industry has considerably disorganized the base of industrial life and largely unsettled values. The general tendency of values is upward in almost every line. So uncertain and so little controlled by ordinary business laws is this state of industrial trade that no particular feature of it can be estimated or gauged. The wheeling of one block of interests into the trust area draws another after it for safety, and this, in turn, forces another for self protection. Each recruit to the list of combines creates a new set of values, and jostles the commercial status of every article of trade along the line, so much so that an enterprise which has its correct soundings to-day does not know "where it is at" to-morrow and has to hustle to adjust itself and its business details to the enforced new order of things. This has a tendency to unsettle conditions and to cause unrest. The consequent evils will follow.

Business unrest has its sympathetic fruit in social unrest. The hardening of conditions and the rise in values inevitably increase the cost of living to the people and imbue both the public and the artisan mind with the idea that higher prices give the principal the ability to increase the daily wage of the workers, and the heavier burden upon his purse affords the incentive to the latter to demand more pay.

The sequence of the present consolidation craze will, in our opinion, be a series of labor agitations and strikes which will ultimately bring much suffering to the worker, and loss to the business concerns involved. Scintillations of these things are heralded in the abortive strikes which occurred last week at the Chicago Stock Yards. The packers, in their cool, business-like way, met the situation and stayed the hand which was ready to assassinate every business in the land to further the selfish purpose of a few agitators who would ruthlessly disturb the amicable working of an agreement or understanding of their own making and sanction. The relative profit of the Chicago packers has not increased with the recent gradual rise in the price of meat. Indeed, they made more out of their product when carcass beef was wholesaling at 7 and 7½ cents per pound than they do now. In spite of this, they have increased the daily wage of their men because of the increase to them, of the cost of living. But labor will not find in other industries the same quick, business-like, and generous treatment with which the Chicago meat industries quelled the turbulence that threatened many of the lines of business in this country.

The labor mind is afflicted with the strike habit, and, as a tenet of their social ethics, agitate on the least provocation, and strike periodically to remind their employers that labor is banded and active. One can hardly blame the workers for looking after their own interests nor in doing so after the manner in which they are best gifted to do so. The incentive and the genesis for much of the pres-

ent uneasiness lies in that undesirable kind of trust formation which forces prices up, wages down and drives laboring thousands from their tools for the sake of corporate profit and economy. The meat trade is not guilty, but it is made to suffer at times for the sins of others.

GERMANY'S RISE.

The reports of American consuls in Germany are recently filled with the most glowing accounts of the exceedingly prosperous activity in the Fatherland. Germany's development since the formation of the Empire is indeed astounding. From a disunited, ultra-conservatively, dull and poor, though always industrious and hard laboring people, she has grown to be one of the strongest commercial nations in the world, progressive and aggressive in the great peaceful international struggle; rich in available capital and wonderfully fertile in its application. In fact, Germany is at present recognized as the most formidable competitor of Great Britain in every part of the globe and practically without any dangerous second, unless the United States continue without reverse in her recent astonishing strides.

As to the causes of the wonderful development of Germany there are principally two factors which we desire to emphasize to-day, as they rest in circumstances, which our own country is still lacking. One, and perhaps the most potent, is the stability in Germany's domestic and commercial policy. This, of course, can hardly be expected in our blessed Republic, where the presidential elections every four years are liable to overthrow all calculations or expectations. But there is another, practically not less potent factor in Germany's steady success, which could just as well be introduced in our country without disturbing the fundamental basis of the Republic. That is Germany's bank—and credit system. We still cling to the obsolete notions of so-called "national" banks endowed with the privilege of issuing money and thereby enormously limited in the faculties of assisting commerce by credits. Germany's banks are distinctly commercial and their principal business rests in the promotion of trade and commerce by extending credits to enterprising meritorious tradesmen. This is a subject well worthy of the most serious consideration by our statesmen, if there are any.

THAT CATTLE TRUST.

The statement of a member of the Texas Legislature—himself a large cattle-owner—that a bona fide effort is being made to corner the cattle of that State by yarding them in a \$100,000,000 trust, is taken seriously in some quarters. The fever of trust-farming is so contagious at present that one might at any time expect to hear of forming the human race into a trust or two for political and commercial purposes.

There are 6,000,000 head of cattle in the "Lone Star" State. It is proposed, says this

legislator, to herd them into a foreign syndicate. For what purpose? and, Why Texas? It would be an impossibility to drive even half of the cattle of the big State into one combine because that would involve the assembling and cementing of too many small interests. The farmers down there would hardly consent to relinquish their estates and stock and bodily move out of the State, for the lands would be as necessary to the trust as they now are to the present holders. Except as employees, the business of the stock farmer would be gone.

What purpose would such a consolidation serve? The outside cattle would regulate the market. So, if the whole cattle interests of the country are not consolidated, the combination could not control prices, nor sensibly influence them. Why Texas? If the purpose is simply to control large herds of cattle, it seems that these would be sought in other States as well. As they are not, we feel that the inquiries for the investment of large sums of English capital in ranch or other property must have given rise to this scare. The trust which does not lay its hand upon America's whole herd of cattle is a weakling which has fallen short of its purpose to control anything.

The interests which would naturally reach out behind their backs for all of the four-legged things used in the meat world as food would be the great American slaughterhouse and tannery interests. When these concerns begin to lay hands on Texas we shall feel scared, and sound the alarm. The packers have left the trust business severely alone, finding greater energy and better results from independent action. When these directly concerned interests let the cattle of America roam trust-free other people will be wise to do so likewise, and we fancy that they will. At present, there is no ground for alarm outside of the declaration of the "Member for Texas." There may be foolish ones.

HELPING OTHERS.

The popularity of the American packinghouse product at home has had its influence upon outside traders. The scientifically fattened, slaughtered and conserved product is so much cleaner, sweeter and better than the old domestic tough barnyard brand of our fathers that the superior article is finding its way into every nook and corner of the land.

To supply the increased popular demand the packers are forced to enlarge their central plant and to multiply their smaller houses all over the country. As a result, the building trades are so active that both good men and materials are hard to get. There has not been known for years such activity in the building trade or such a scarcity of construction facilities. The packer who now contemplates a plant is at once met with the serious proposition as to where to secure his force and construction supplies for a quick and thorough job. It is gratifying that this enforced energy in the meat world gives such activity to another branch of industry for the general good.

PACKINGHOUSE SOAPS FOR EUROPE.

We have said so on other occasions, and we urge it again, that Europe is a field for American soaps, the general household soaps.

The packinghouse soap is essentially the purest laundry and domestic soap in the market. It is made of known, sanitary and chemically pure ingredients, while many of the so-called toilet and highly-scented chemical compounds on the market are but perfumed masses of wastes, and packages of irritating and germ spreading compounds which bouquet the proboscis and then "pass muster" to infect the skin.

It is not our purpose at this time to disintegrate the packinghouse soap in order that its real virtues might be seen. Having told the American packer of the packinghouse article what he already knows, viz.: that his product is a good one, we desire to again call his attention to the European market as a field into which it should be more largely sold.

While the American is able to produce a very high grade article of toilet soap, we feel that the perfumiers of France and other countries have the art of the delicate bouquet so well in hand that neither our scented soaps, nor their subsequent deadened and consequent greasy bouquet, will linger pleasantly with the Continental buyer. The English soapmakers found this scent barrier practically unsurmountable and virtually abandoned the field to the local article.

While yielding the field for toilet soaps as such to the Europeans one need not abandon the whole market for all other kinds. We believe that the high grade laundry and domestic soaps made by the great packinghouses of the United States could with reasonable tact and energy be popularized abroad and that a very large soap trade could be worked up for this class of goods in the foreign markets.

The foreigner is fastidious about his sweet smelling waters and his toilet auxiliaries. The more practical every-day business men and housekeepers are not so fastidious about this "sweet smelling savor." Our superb soaps can pass any chemical or microscopical test. There can be said nothing against them on this score, so there is nothing left for business enterprise but to make and to push them in the outer markets.

OUR SYMPATHY TO THE "REPORTER."

We regret to learn of the serious disaster which befell the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," whose establishment, at 148 Pearl street, Boston, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The fire broke out at 9:45 Sunday night and held to its dread work until 3:15 Monday morning. In the face of this calamity, dire to a newspaper office, the "Reporter" comes to our desk with an unscorched face, and an unimpaired body, though its plant and valua-

ble "early copy" went in the conflagration. All of this reflects credit upon the energy and capacity of the proprietary and staff. The National Provisioner extends fraternal sympathy and we are sorry that we were not near enough to give assistance.

AMERICAN MEAT IN EDINBURGH.

In his report to the State Department, Consul Rufus Fleming, at Edinburgh, Scotland, says:

The public health act of 1897, applicable to Scotland, contains provisions in regard to meat inspection which are more severe than the provisions of the public health act of 1875, applicable to England. The Scottish law not only gives the local sanitary officers full control over slaughterhouses, but also empowers inspectors to enter premises within the district of the local authority at any time, search any cart or vehicle or any barrow, basket, bag, or parcel, and examine any animal alive or dead, or article intended for human food. If it appears to him to be unfit for human food, he may take it away to have it dealt with by a justice. The justice may condemn it and order it to be destroyed, and impose a penalty on the person to whom the condemned article belonged, or in whose possession or on whose premises it was found. The department of sanitary and market inspection in Edinburgh was constituted on its present basis, under the public health act of 1897, in May, 1898. During the past year, not only have the slaughterhouses been under careful supervision, but inspectors have paid more than 6,000 visits to the butchers' and other shops. The quantity of meat seized or given up as unfit for human food was 149,163 pounds. One Canadian carcass was seized. Not a pound of American meat was condemned. Inasmuch as the butchers of Edinburgh handle a large amount of American chilled meat—the quantity of American chilled beef alone consumed in Edinburgh (not including Leith) averages 31,500 pounds per week—this evidence of its wholesomeness is noteworthy.

TRADE OPENINGS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

United States Consul L. Edwin Dudley, at Vancouver, B. C., in his latest report, calls attention to renewed efforts for advancing trade. The Consul says:

"Vancouver is the most important distributing point for merchandise, machinery, and articles in general that are brought to this province for use or consumption. While a very considerable portion of the articles used in British Columbia is imported from the United States, I believe that a much larger part could be secured to the merchants and manufacturers on the southern side of the border if their wares were pushed in this market with more energy than they are at present.

"If a number of merchants would combine together, secure a suitable place in this city, exhibit their samples, and take orders, a large increase in the sale of American products would, I believe, result. There should also be connected with the establishment two or three traveling salesmen, to make frequent visits to all important points in the province, introducing the articles, quoting prices, soliciting orders, and giving information relative to tariff duties, freights, etc.

"Such an establishment could be maintained at a cost which would fall very lightly on each contributor if a considerable number of persons or firms united in the enterprise. There is a demand here for food supplies of all kinds, embracing breadstuffs, groceries, fruits, etc."

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

FURTHER HARDENING OF PRICES.

INCREASED BUYING OF PACKERS AND GENERALLY BETTER SUPPORT OF THE POSITION—A SLIGHT STIMULUS FROM STRONGER CASH DEMANDS AND A MARKED INCREASE OF SHIPMENTS—PERMANENTLY STRONG CONDITIONS TO DEPEND MORE UPON THE HOG SUPPLIES.

With the close of last week and for the beginning of this week there was some upsetting of opinions by reason of the threatening look of labor troubles while there was some irregularity of ideas then as to the results in the event of a more serious difficulty with the workmen. The first impressions were that perhaps slightly bearish markets would follow through an accumulation of the swine and the inability to move them out freely. Subsequently there were contentions the other way in the reducing of the supplies of the products. But up to this writing nothing serious has come about, and it is now believed that the difficulty has not been at any time of a materially disturbing order, while that there is a good probability that any little friction that has occurred between the packers and their employees will be speedily done away with, and that a generally harmonious understanding will soon be the outcome. Whatever the results would have been to the general markets for the swine and the products had affairs culminated in a general disturbance in the packing interests, there is no question but through the slightly feverish order of affairs other conditions were much more promising for at least temporarily better markets. Shipments have again been large out of the Western markets for export; they have been, possibly, made up to a fair extent of consignments and in some degree from deliveries upon matured contracts but at the same time new demands from exporters have been of more importance than in some time, while they have gone a long way in bringing about the stronger temper and the moderate advance in prices early in the week. The exports now are materially ahead of those at this time last year, however possibly more material than then in the way of consignments, while they are now beyond question decidedly exceeding the productions and by that much reducing the accumulations at the West. There has been within the last two weeks at least a material pulling down of the stocks at Chicago; however, they have been gaining, more particularly of lard, previous to that time. Where the export business had been a stagnant feature, with the home demands relied upon more for briskness, the two combined now give satisfactory trading in cash products and are the main sources for confidence. There has not been the least abatement among the home trade of views over buying, or in other words the

active takings of special cuts of meats, and particularly hams, are quite as brisk as at any time latterly, while they show that the consumptive wants of the country are enormous, in fact unprecedented, on its healthful general business conditions, while that consumers are not kicking over the higher prices that have been made steadily for the products they most need. The European demands as well run more on special cuts of meats, rather than showing a disposition to take all cuts extensively, while they are not objecting to the better range of prices as against the figures early in the season. The outward movement in lard has materially enlarged, and the stocks at the close of the month ought to show much better positions than had been regarded as likely a little while since. But despite this more vigorous outward movement of the property and the considerable home cash demands, the feeling is that not more than small changes in prices are among the probabilities in the near future, and that light reactions are probable from any advance at once, however firm the general tendency. There was on Wednesday more of a disposition to put out lines at the small rise in prices that had taken place, and as indicative of the feeling to be satisfied with small America, \$5.90! do. kegs, \$7.00; compound lard, 4½c. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess, \$8.25@9.00; city family, \$10.50@11.00; short clear, \$10.00@11.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,800 pickled shoulders, 4½c; 3,500 pickled hams, 9@9½c; 8,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 5@5½c; hogs, 5½@5¾c.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 97,000; last year, 99,000. The products were stronger, notwithstanding the large receipts of hogs, and through continued fairly active cash demands and the reports that the trouble with the workmen at the yards was over at the outside price there was selling by English packers. The close showed an advance for the day of 5c for pork and lard and 2@5 profits, while there was then an increasing quantity of July stuff on offer. For a few days yet the hog supplies will, it is expected, run at times, of sufficient volume to cause a set back from firmness, although the ultimate tendency may be higher, while there is still a good deal of apprehension over the effect of the July deliveries, which are expected to be heavy, particularly of lard. As July runs along the impression is that there are possibilities of more enduring strength, and especially if cash demands then are of a fairly satisfactory order, although if a sharp advance in prices occurs through that month it is rather more than is counted upon by most of the traders; however, some improvement is probable, while they have the belief that a later delivery will give the best line of prices, on the rounding up of this crop, and particularly then when fears are dismissed over any trouble at the South. It may be, however, that there is a surprise ahead for the traders in developments over the hog supplies, and that better prices may come sooner than expected. The fact that there have been exceptionally large receipts of hogs for some time may mean a more moderate supply in the near future than the trade are calculating upon, since the extent of forcing hogs to market on the unwillingness to feed the corn at its current prices, and through which feature the large receipts had come about, may prove much more material than had been supposed, while it is certain

that with any marked falling off in the receipts of the swine that the packers would be much more exercised over permanently higher prices for the products, and which they could easily bring about in the event of cash demands running along of their present fairly active order. The hogs continue to arrive of especially desirable quality, their average weights exceeding those of last year at this time, while they have been had for the most part at prices rather more satisfactory to the packers. The harvesting season is near at hand when the swine shipments would naturally be less. In New York there has been a brisk trading in meats, loose pickled shoulders have sold up to 5c against 4½c last week, and loose pickled hams at 9½c, but bellies have been slow and hardly changed in price. The English markets have taken a few bellies and Cuban demands for provisions generally have been better. The English markets have been buying city lard rather freely, but have been slow buyers of Western lard. The Continent demands for refined lard have been only moderately active.

Sales here for the week for export, 600 tcs. Western lard, 575 tcs city do., the latter at \$5.17½@5.20 for iron-bound pkgs; 225 boxes bellies, 280 tcs. do., and 175 boxes backs.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were remarkably large of meats, and of fairly liberal volume for lard, almost double the quantity of last year for the same time. They added up: 5,127 bbls. pork, 13,405,105 lbs. lard, and 24,581,588 lbs. meats; corresponding time last year, 3,148 bbls. pork, 6,878,792 lbs. lard, and 12,271,447 lbs. meats.

Beef, tierced lots, at easy prices, have had a better trade for English markets, for barreled grades moderately active demands; city tierced extra India mess at \$13.00@13.25; barreled mess at \$8.50@9.00, packet at \$9.00@9.50, family at \$9.50@10.00.

Beef hams are sparingly offered and rule at very strong and higher prices; quoted at \$23.50.

Canned meats are well sustained in price on fairly active demands. Corned and roast beef, 1-lb. cans, \$1.15; 2-lb. do., \$2.10; 4-lb. do., \$4.15; 6-lb. do., \$6.85; 14-lb. do., \$14.75 per dozen, in cases.

On Saturday (24) hog receipts West, 56,000; last year, 50,000. The products were stronger and showed an advance for the day of 5c for pork, and 2 points for lard and ribs, with fairly active cash demands and the packers buyers of moderate outside offerings of speculators. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.25; sales of 150 tcs. city do., \$4.80; refined lard, Continent, \$5.35; South America, \$5.90; do. kegs, \$7.00; Compound lard, 4½c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.25@9.00; city family, \$10.50@10.75; short clear, \$10.00@11.50. In city cut meats, sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 3,000 pickled hams, 9@9½c; 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 5@5½c; hogs, 5½@5¾c.

On Monday hog receipts West, 83,000; last year 77,000. The products opened weaker on larger hog receipts than looked for; there was free selling on the labor troubles, but packers were taking the offerings and as encouraged by active cash demands. It was expected that the carrying charges would widen with a continuance of the strike as the first effect is usually of a bearish order on early deliveries. The close showed about 2 points decline for the day. In New York Western stearine lard, \$5.27½; city do. sold at \$4.80 for 175 tcs.; refined lard, Continent, \$5.35; South America, \$5.90; do. kegs, \$7.00; compound lard, 4½c. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess, \$8.25 to \$9.00; 75 bbls. city family, \$10.50@11.00; short clear, \$10.50@11.50; hogs, 5½@5¾c. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders, 4½c; 2,500 pickled hams, at 9@9½c; 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5@5½c.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 71,000; last year, 86,000. The products opened strong, with freer buying by the larger brokers. The strike had not assumed more than threatening proportions; some people now think that in the event of more serious labor trouble that the feature would be to strengthen the markets, although the contrary has usually been the case. The cash demands continue good and with the deliveries on contracts the shipments are remarkably liberal. The close shows gains for the day of 5c for pork, and 2 points for lard and ribs. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.30; city do., \$4.80@4.85; refined lard, Continent, \$5.40; South points for ribs. In New York there has been a further advance in loose pickled shoulders to 5c, at which 3,000 were sold, while 4,000 pickled hams sold at 9½c; pickled bellies, 5@5½c. Western steam lard, \$5.30; city lard, \$4.80; refined lard, \$5.40 for Continent, \$5.90 for South America, \$7.00 for South America kegs; compound lard, 4½c. Of mess pork sale of 600 bbls. at \$8.50@9.00; hogs, at 5½@5¾c.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 79,000; last year, 75,000. The products eased up a little, more particularly on July, as natural with the close of the month and the widening of carrying charges, but the undertone is good and it is expected that a moderate advance in prices will soon come about. The close shows the declines for the day at 2@5c for pork and ribs, and 5@7 points for lard. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.30; city do., \$4.80@4.85. City cut meats show an advance for pickled bellies, with fully 45,000 lbs. sold at 5½c for 12 lbs. average, 5½c for 10 lbs. average and 5½c for 8 lbs. average; 1,500 pickled shoulders sold at 5c, and 2,000 pickled hams at 9½@9¾c. Mess pork at \$8.50@9.00.

On Friday the receipts of hogs were again liberal, but the products were recovering from the manipulation of the day before, and early in the trading advanced 2 points for pork and ribs and 5 points for lard, from which there were light fluctuations. The estimate of the Chicago stocks makes an increase for the month of 28,000 tcs. lard, and 1,500,000 lbs. ribs, while a decrease of 5,000 bbls. pork, and these figure were about as had been expected. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.32; city do., at \$4.85; compound lard, 4½c; refined, Continent, \$5.45. Mess pork sold at \$8.50@9.00 for 300 bbls. In city cut meats sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 5c; 1,000 pickled hams, 9½c; 12-lb. average pickled bellies, 5½c.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, July 11, 1899, and then opened for furnishing and delivering supplies for the Light House Establishment, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. M. Shepard, Captain, U. S. N., Inspector.

HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There is little news to report about the oleo-oil market, prices having shown hardly any change for the last few weeks in Rotterdam, arrivals sell as fast as they come in and the market, with but occasional fluctuations, choice oleo-oil being not above 46 florins, nor below 45.

Neutral lard is acting weak, prices constantly sagging off and the consumption at present getting less, owing to warmer weather.

The Famous Farmers' Club.

A club of farmers whose butter costs a dollar a pound, whose cream is nearly as expensive as champagne, and whose dairies are walled with delft tile is an organization of twelve members which hold monthly dinners at the palatial suburban homes of each in turn, to discuss in a limited way the interests of the farm, and generally for the promotion of good fellowship. The April dinner was given at Corkerhill, Pa., the fine country seat of the late Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad; to which at convenient driving distance lay the broad cultivated lands, and villas of the club's members, which include Wayne MacVeagh, former attorney-general of the United States; Senator J. Donald Cameron, and Justice Henry Green of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. In 1785 farmers' clubs had their beginning in Pennsylvania in the formation of the "Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture" by such famous men as Gen. John Cadwalader, Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and others. From the seed planted by this society has sprung the founding of numerous national, state and county agricultural organizations of which the famous farmers' club in question is one. A certain number of invited guests are always present at each dinner, the number never exceeding twenty-four men. During the last few years these guests have included former President Cleveland, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, the late Thomas F. Bayard, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to England; Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Senator Mark Hanna and Hamilton Fish.

Where Candles Are Made.

Paraffin wax candles and the extreme north-eastern frontier of the Indian Empire appear on first reflection to have but little connection with each other. The Digboi oil wells, however, situated in a remote corner of Assam, turn out, with their present small refinery and plant, twelve hundred of these candles daily, and should, in the course of a few years, be capable of meeting any demand for oil and wax that is likely to arise. Recent drilling operations, indeed, afford conclusive evidence that the territory may be made to yield at least five hundred thousand gallons a month of petroleum of excellent quality. The spectacle of four jets spouting black oil to a height of seventy feet supplies a striking picture of the resources of these wells. The oil falls into a natural reservoir, one end of which is artificially dammed up, and the supply is considerably in excess of the capacity at great expense. Now that these difficulties refinery on a larger scale is already in contemplation. The enterprise has been pushed forward in the face of great difficulties and at great expense. Now that these difficulties have at last been successfully overcome, the prosperity of the Assam oil wells is assured, and the pioneers of the undertaking have every likelihood of reaping a rich harvest for their arduous struggle against malaria and jungle.—London Sketch.



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Has your lard a proper flavor?
Has your lard a strong odor?
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?
Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow or lard?
Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?
Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?
Do you want to obtain white grease from dark stock?
Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?
Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

The above are but a few of many problems which daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses of this country.

Practical advice by a practical worker given on these and other subjects in all its branches. Address

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NATIONAL PROVISIONER

150 NASSAU STREET.
NEW YORK.

What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check
on Bank of California of this city.
We have received the book and find
it very valuable. We think no glue-
maker should be without one.

Yours truly,
Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense.—Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

MODESTY FORBIDS us to say that LARD
PAILS make St. Paul
FAMOUS, but it is a fact that more Tin Lard Pails are shipped
from St. Paul annually than from any City in the WORLD,
and we would be pleased to have you write the makers,

THE HORNE & DANZ CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending June 24, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending June 24, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98, to June 24, '99.
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PORK, BBLs.

U. Kingdom...	1,329	546	63,386
Continent....	469	193	35,957
So. & Cen. Am.	486	440	14,708
W. Indies....	2,607	1,069	73,919
Br. No. Am.	...	...	9,090
Other countries	162	...	3,552
Total	5,053	3,148	201,278

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	21,904,049	11,038,419	480,821,358
Continent....	2,298,215	1,159,553	108,775,981
So. & Cen. Am.	96,697	44,400	3,803,674
W. Indies....	297,925	9,050	8,787,048
Br. No. Am.	...	...	282,075
Other countries	22,000	19,125	551,950
Total	24,581,586	12,271,447	603,002,086

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,706,188	3,340,612	199,650,235
Continent....	6,246,652	2,900,700	241,969,282
So. & Cen. Am.	886,725	438,930	15,877,294
W. Indies....	414,070	88,210	18,862,813
Br. No. Am.	...	...	198,202
Other countries	151,470	20,340	1,847,440
Total	13,405,105	6,878,792	478,405,266

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending June 24, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	3,689	6,625,400	7,213,860
Boston....	1,250	11,622,250	2,147,750
Portland, Me.	...	396,375	16,200
Phila., Pa.	...	1,164,840	396,423
Balto., Md.	4	1,312,662	2,347,225
Mobile, Ala.	...	...	1,750
Newport News	...	...	661,043
New Orleans	101	45,275	36,675
Montreal...	...	3,407,634	584,170
St. John, N.B.	...	...	...
Pensacola, Fla.	...	7,750	...
Total	5,053	24,581,586	13,405,105

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to June 24, '99.	Nov. 1, '97, to June 25, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb....	40,255,600	36,840,600	3,415,000
Hams, bcn, lb	603,002,086	652,641,129	...
Lard, lb....	478,405,266	484,377,276	...

Decrease hams and bacon, 49,639,043 lb.
Decrease lard, 5,972,010 lb.

Exports From Puerto Cabello.

United States Consul Luther T. Elsworth, at Puerto Cabello, in his statistics to the Department at Washington, includes exports from his consular district to the United States as follows for the year ending March 31, 1899: Oxhides, valued at \$36,648; goatskins, \$11,806; deerskins, \$1,433.

* Ground has been broken for eight new smokehouses at the Armour plant, Omaha, Neb. The building will be of brick, 48x128 feet and four stories in height. There will be added another story to the present smokehouse, and when all is completed this plant will have a capacity for smoking 7,000,000 lbs. per week.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	5.10	a	...
Prime steam	5.00	a	...
Neutral	6 1/4	a	0%
Compound	4 1/4	a	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	5 1/4	a	...
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	37	a	38
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	a	35
Lard oil, No. 1	a	29
Lard oil, No. 2	a	27
Oleo oil, "Extra" .....	...	a	8
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	42 1/4	a	45
Neatsfoot oil, Extra .....	...	a	35
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 .....	...	a	28
Tallow oil .....	...	a	40

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	4 1/4	a	...
No. 2	3 1/4	a	4
Edible Tallow	4 1/4	a	...

GREASES.

Brown	3	a	...
Yellow	3 1/4	a	3%
White, A	3 1/4	a	3%
White, B	3 1/4	a	...
Bone	3 1/4	a	3%

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/4	a	1 1/4
Inferior or black fat	1 1/4	a	2
Suet .....	...	a	3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs. ....	...	a	30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks .....	...	a	25 1/4
Crude, in tanks .....	...	a	22
Butter oil, barrels	20 1/4	a	30

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.82 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	1.55
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.52 1/2
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	17.40
Unground t'k'g. 9 & 20 p. c. per ton	15.50 to 16.00
Unground t'k'g. 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	14.50
Unground t'k'g. 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	13.00
Ground raw bones	23.00 to 24.00
Ground steamed bones	20.00 to 21.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 to \$205 per ton
Horns No. 2	\$205 to \$220 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 per ton
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. av.

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	5 1/2	a	...
Pocket pieces	3 1/2	a	...
Tenderloins	9 1/2	a	10
Spare ribs	3 1/4	a	...
Trimnings	3 1/2	a	...
Boston butts	4	a	...
Cheek Meat	3	a	3 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle	4 1/4	a	...
White, clarified	5 1/4	a	...
Plantation, granulated	5 1/2	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels .....	...	a	85
Lard tierces .....	...	a	1.05

** Samuel Weil, secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is back from his trip to Chicago and the West. The building of the big plant at Chicago will commence as soon as the plans are completed and other details arranged.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The marketing of cattle for June shows a very slight and inconsequential falling off compared with the same month a year ago, the final footing for this month being approximately 200,000 against 213,361 official for June last year. While the receipts show a slight falling off the number taken out on shipping account has been fully up to the volume of the same month last year, the eastern call for beef cattle having been exceptionally good for the month.

In the fat beef cattle line the market has carried good healthy tone, fluctuations have been narrow and confined mostly to the cheaper kinds of steers that meet the competition of Texans and the stock, the kind that begins to show effect of grass feeding about this time of year and has to be located in the market schedules at somewhat under what same weight and quality would sell for before showing any grass feeding. There was a soft spot in the general market early in the month when all kinds sold lower with heavy steers being hammered quite severely, but it was of short duration and since the second week of the month we have had an active market with a tendency to higher prices. And, while closing days of the month saw business among the great slaughterers threatened with a strike of huge proportions, it is specially worthy of note that a heavier volume of receipts than had been coming earlier in the month was taken off reading at the best price basis of the entire month, the bulk of steers for the dressed beef, shipping and export trade selling freely at \$4.90@5.40, 75 per cent. of the steers selling within this range, extra quality for the fancy beef trade selling up to \$5.50 and \$5.65 and very few steers coming that were not good enough to sell at \$4.60 or better.

We have not seen a nicer trade condition in a long time than prevails at present and the outlook is certainly encouraging for the next month unless there should be a tie-up in the packinghouses, which at this writing seem the packinghouses, which at this writing seems improbable.

There will be no considerable number of range cattle coming before the latter half of August, but indications are they will be good when they do come.

Demand for stockers has not been brisk this week, but supplies are comparatively small, except for common grades, and prices have not shown any material change, good to

fancy feeders selling at \$4.50 to around \$5; common to fair stockers, \$3.80@4.40; stock helters, \$3.00@3.75.

Early in June there was a turn from the high prices that had been prevailing in the market for butcher cattle and in a very few days price had slumped unevenly 25 to 50 cents. This was in exact line with the position that had been taken in these reports, viz.: that the opening up of the grass season would necessitate a new basis of prices for all kinds of butchers' stock. When this slump came it demoralized trade for a few days, but demand was good and the fat dry lot grades worked right back to former high level while the grassers firmed up to a healthy basis and the trade is now in a very good condition, but with range of values considerably wider than a month ago.

HOGS.—June receipts of hogs, two last days estimated, 800,000, are 60,000 ahead of May and 90,000 over the record of June, 1898. Shipments have also been liberal, approximating 158,000 and indicating an increase of 36,000 over same month last year.

There has been a continued good demand for meats and the live hog market for the month has been a very agreeable and satisfactory one. Fluctuations in prices have been comparatively slight and range at which load lots have sold unusually narrow from low to high point. Low time of the month was along in the second week when quite liberal proportions of arrivals sold between \$3.60 and \$3.75, high notch was barely more than 20 cents above this and the bulk of the entire marketing for the month has sold between \$3.75 and \$3.90 and the hogs have been taken off readily at the prices. The average of prices has been slightly lower than for June last year, but there has been an entire absence of the sudden and sharp fluctuations that occurred a year ago and the close of the month finds the trade in healthy and agreeable condition with plenty of hogs in sight and good demands promised for the immediate future. Threatened labor trouble in Packingtown during the current week caused a nervous and uneasy feeling in the trade, but later part of the week saw conditions assuming promising attitude, the packers all operating and prices recovering all of the decline noted Monday, when the "Armours were out" and 13,000 hogs went over unsold.

Quality of hogs is not as good as a short time ago and range of prices shows a spreading tendency with light weight now selling at a small premium over heavy, the eastern shippers preferring weights of around 200 lbs. to the heavier weights that do not ship well in hot weather. Rough hogs are severely discounted and should only be handled to sell on their merits.

SHEEP.—Arrivals of sheep for June 240,

000, were 84,000 short of the May record and nearly 50,000 under figures for June last year. There has been a continuous strong call for attractive qualities of sheep and lambs and good prices have prevailed. There was a break early in the month, but it was of short duration, and closing days finds the trade in as good condition as it has been at any time. Supplies are mostly natives, will be until well into August, and there is every reason to anticipate that current good prices will be sustained indefinitely. It should be held in mind, however, that to get the good prices, offerings must be of good quality and fat. Too many common and thin sheep and lambs are to be found on the market. There is no call for them and they can hardly find sale. While nice smooth fat spring lambs bring \$7 to \$7.50 common ones go begging, taking as low as \$3; buck are very hard to sell at \$2.25@3.00, and heavy ewes have to be peddled out at \$3.00@3.50, while attractive sheep sell readily at \$4.60@5.25.

Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions have been holding very firm for some weeks. The chief influence has been the improved cash demand, especially the sharp advance in hams and shoulders. Liver-pool has advanced 2½ cents per pound on hams in 90 days, and the gain on this side of the water has been almost as much. The run of hogs continues to be quite heavy; stocks of provisions are not decreasing much; but the season of largest consumption is approaching, and also the time for lessened hog receipts. There is some uncertainty as to the immunity of the South from yellow fever this year. This uncertainty will be some check on any bull movement that may arise. But provisions are undoubtedly very low priced, and certainly have not yet participated in the general improvement of trade. The provision market is moving toward more propitious surroundings. As the market will change from moderate to an increased consumption, from large receipts to smaller, prices ought to improve somewhat. At the present time the situation based on cash demand is bullish. The labor troubles at the stock yards this week had no appreciable effect on the market, simply because it was generally looked upon by the trade as being a case of misunderstanding, for in almost every instance the packers conceded the demands of their men for increased wages. Notwithstanding the hard row provisions have had to hoe, we still thoroughly believe in them, and have no doubt whatever that they are a good purchase at the present prices.

Read The National Provisioner.

CLING-SURFACE....

Will Increase the Transmitting Power of
Your Belts and Preserve Them.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO., 190-196 VIRGINIA STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	8.05	8.17½	8.05	8.15
September.....	8.25	8.37½	8.25	8.35
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	4.97½	5.02½	4.97½	5.02½
September.....	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.67½	4.72½	4.67½	4.71
September.....	4.80	4.87½	4.80	4.85

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	8.10	8.12½	8.07½	8.15
September.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.27½	8.35
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.00	5.00	4.97½	5.00
September.....	5.12½	5.15	5.12½	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.67½	4.70	4.67½	4.70
September.....	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.85

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
July.....	8.12½	8.20	8.12½	8.15
September.....	8.32½	8.40	8.32½	8.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.02½	5.05	5.02½	5.00
September.....	5.12½	5.20	5.12½	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.72½	4.75	4.72½	4.70
September.....	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.82½

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)				
July.....	8.22½	8.27½	8.22½	8.22½
September.....	8.45	8.47½	8.40	8.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.07½	5.10	5.05	5.07½
September.....	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.22½
RIBS—(Boxes, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.72½	4.77½	4.72½	4.75
September.....	4.90	4.95	4.87½	4.90

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	8.17½	8.20	8.15	8.17½
September.....	8.42½	8.42½	8.37½	8.40
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.00	5.00
September.....	5.22½	5.22½	5.15	5.15

HARTOG & FESSEL, ROTTERDAM.

HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

804-806 Royal Ins. Bldg.,

CHICAGO.

Cold Storage and Packinghouse Supplies.

توليد

Look at those dirty musty walls.
Why don't you clean them with a coat of our Standard White Water Paint?
It's cheap,
But good.
If you don't believe it, we'll send a sample free.

Write us for Special Enamels,
Insulating Papers,
Roofing,
Mineral Wool, or
Anything used about your Plant.
Insulation our specialty. We have had experience, and know about it.

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THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.,

54 John St., New York, N. Y.

THE CUMMER DRYERS.

DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

THE F. D. CUMMER & SON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.70
September.....	4.92½	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)				
July.....	8.17½	8.22½	8.17½	8.20
September.....	8.42½	8.47½	8.40	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.02½	5.05	5.02½	5.02½
September.....	5.17½	5.20	5.17½	5.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.70	4.72½	4.67½	4.67½
September.....	4.87½	4.90	4.87½	4.87½

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 51,851,813; hogs, 199,454; sheep, 63,708; against 40,603 cattle, 192,085 hogs, 49,813 sheep the previous week; 52,271 cattle, 182,909 hogs, 64,121 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; and 43,073 cattle, 174,147 hogs, 54,050 sheep the corresponding week of 1897. Shipments last week were: Cattle, 16,736; hogs, 43,698; sheep, 3,851; against 14,425 cattle, 27,149 hogs, 2,831 sheep the previous week; 18,309 cattle, 31,764 hogs, 2,642 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; and 15,947 cattle, 19,724 hogs, 1,037 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Packers slaughtered 163,100 hogs, against 174,000 the previous week and 158,000 a year ago. Armour packed 26,700; Anglo-American, 20,100; Boyd & Lunham, 8,800; Chicago, 13,400; Continental, 11,900; Hammond, 4,400; International, 14,600; Lipton, 6,700; Morris, 11,500; Swift, 25,800; Viles & Robbins, 11,300; and city butchers, 7,900.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets last week were 533,200, against 536,200 the previous week, 497,000 a year ago and 406,000 two years ago. Chicago alone received 199,400.

During the last week 6,006 cars of live stock were received and 1,442 cars were shipped from here. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,278 cars, and for the corresponding week last year, 5,751 cars.

The hogs received last week averaged 236 lbs., against 234 lbs. the preceding week, 237 lbs. a month ago, 228 lbs. a year ago and 240 lbs. two years ago.

No live stock will be sold here Tuesday, July 4. All stock received on that day, however, will be watered and cared for like stock arriving here Sunday.

Almost every obtainable pointer or reasonable indication supports a belief in excellent beef prices this year. The run of Northwest cattle will be light, and the regions which usually supply good grasses by July 25 will not furnish more than 70 per cent. of the usual output. These rates indicate strong beef prices this fall.

WAXED PAPER

is the best & cheapest thing you can use to wrap up

SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT

Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease Proof. Made in White, Colored & Manila, in a variety of thicknesses. Send for samples and prices.

The Sparks Manufacturing Co.,
Hamburg, New Jersey.

Chicago Office, Marquette Building; St. Louis Office, 413 North Second St.; New York Office, 105 Hudson St.; Boston Office, 77 Bedford St.

STRIKE AT THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Several days ago the unskilled laborers in the packinghouses struck for higher wages. An advance was granted them by the packers, and they started work again. Immediately afterwards the skilled laborers, evidently encouraged by the success of the first strike, laid down their tools and demanded an increase in pay. A few of the packers granted the increase, but the majority of them objected.

As showing the foolishness of this last strike, it may be stated that the hog gutters of Armour & Co., who have been receiving \$4.50 a day, demanded \$5 a day. This Armour objected to. After a little figuring it was found that the work of the hog gutters could be done by unskilled laborers at \$2.50 a day. Heretofore the main gut of the hog was cut from the inside, the gutter facing the belly of the hog, using his knife in such a way that he could not see what he was doing, a mode of procedure which entailed a good deal of experience on the part of the man us-

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.

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CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,000,000

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TRANSACTS a general trust business.

ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

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NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

Three Sailings Every Month

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents,

Hudson Building, 33 Broadway, New York.

ing the knife, if he was not to cut the gut itself. Superintendent Conway, of Armour's, figured out that a man could stand at the back of and above the hog that was to be gutted, and cut the main gut from the outside, in which way he would be able to see exactly what he was doing. This way did not necessitate the employing of high-grade skilled men. Mr. Conway's method has proved very successful, there being less than 1 per cent. of loss in it, whereas on the old way the loss was from 7 to 10 per cent. Other packers went to Armour's hog house to see how the new method worked, and the result of the strike will evidently be the doing away with the old style of skilled hog gutters.

There has not been a serious strike at the yards since 1887, although during the great railroad strike of 1893 the stock yards witnessed some pretty lively scenes. From present indications it would not appear that the present difficulties, which are of a minor nature, would amount to anything.

THE TERMINAL CHARGES.

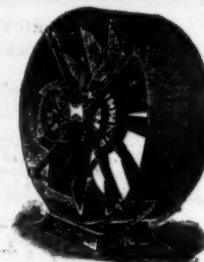
(From Roswell (N. M.) Live Stock Champion, June.)

Last week, at Chicago, in the Federal court, Judge Kohlsaat gave judgment against the railroads charging the \$2 terminal charge. His decision is: The charge of \$2 is unreasonable for the service. The restraining order was issued on the petition of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the plea that the charge was too high. The railroads are given thirty days in which to answer the decision or appeal to a higher court.

It was stated that the Chicago Stock Yard & Transit Company only make a charge of 80 cents per car for the service and that the railroads hauling the cattle to Chicago charged \$2, thus making \$1.20 on each car. The political shysters who wanted a little notoriety and were afraid to attack the railroads direct because they were afraid that their passes would be taken away, schemed through the cattle association a resolution boycotting the Chicago Stock Yards. The men who drew up the boycott resolutions knew the facts in the case, and to attempt to injure innocent parties who were only charging just compensation for the service rendered was wrong. By the decision it will be seen that it is the railroads that are estopped from charging the \$2 terminal charge, and not the Stock Yards Company.

It is the officials of the railroads centering in Chicago who have been holding up the cattle raisers, and not the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

* It is announced that Macon (Ga.) and Western capitalists are interested in the building of a large packinghouse in that city, and that the enterprise will be well advanced within the next few months.



PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 626,950. AGITATING APPARATUS. Charles S. Wheelright, Providence, R. I. Filed Dec. 13, 1897. Serial No. 661,660.
 626,971. BRINE-EVAPORATOR. Thomas Craney, Bay City, Mich. Filed Nov. 24, 1897. Serial No. 659,683.
 627,025. THERMOMETER ATTACHMENT FOR REFRIGERATING CARS. William Turner, Wenatchee, Wash. Filed June 13, 1898. Serial No. 683,331.
 627,026. EVAPORATING AND CONDENSING APPARATUS. Platt B. Viele, Rochester, N. Y. Filed Feb. 24, 1898. Serial No. 671,522.
 627,064. STORING AND SHIPPING PACKAGE. Eugene Klein, Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed May 7, 1898. Serial No. 680,073.
 627,107. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND PRICING MACHINE. Manfred Fischhaber, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 14, 1899. Serial No. 702,121.
 627,148. COLLAPSIBLE POULTRY CRATE. Jacob A. Stauffer, Abilene, Kan. Filed Oct. 15, 1898. Serial No. 693,638.
 627,150. CHURN. Joseph W. Strabala, Kalona, Ia. Filed May 6, 1898. Serial No. 679,954.
 627,152. COMPUTING SCALE. John H. Swihart, Cleveland, O., assigned to the National Scale Co., same place. Filed May 24, 1897. Serial No. 637,900.
 627,259. EXPORT BUTTER BOX. Alfred Hart and Charles A. Bramwell, Melbourne, Victoria. Filed Nov. 26, 1897. Serial No. 659,854.
 627,265. HOG-HOISTING MACHINE. George A. Lowry, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 1, 1895. Serial No. 543,935.
 627,272. BARREL WASHER. Joseph Schmidt and Philip Sherrer, Cleveland, O. Filed Oct. 28, 1896. Serial No. 610,317.
 627,287. MANUFACTURE OF RESINOUS SOAP. Fritz Arledter, Perlen, Switzerland. Filed Dec. 21, 1897. Serial No. 662,889.
 627,317. ADJUSTABLE BARREL COVER. Martin M. Barratt, Rhinelander,

Wis. Filed Oct. 17, 1898. Serial No. 693,703.

627,330. CANNING MACHINE. Wallace L. Du Vall, Pearson, Ga. Filed July 19, 1898. Serial No. 686,383.

627,356. FEED TROUGH. John W. Schneider, Lawrence, Kan. Filed July 16, 1898. Serial No. 686,103.

627,398. METHOD OF TREATING LIQUIDS. Charles S. Dolley, Martin O. Rehfs and James Hunt, Philadelphia, Pa., assigned to the Universal Food and Liquid Improving Company, same place. Filed April 3, 1897. Serial No. 696,568.

627,405. COMPUTING SCALE. Frederick D. Foster, Jersey City, N. J., assigned to the American Computing Scale Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 16, 1898. Serial No. 696,596.

Trade-Marks.

33,033. CANNED SOUPS. The American Food Company, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed May 24, 1899. Essential feature, the figure of a boy sitting upon a can and holding a banner. Used since Nov. 22, 1895.

33,104. THERMOMETERS. Schaffer and Budenberg, New York, N. Y. Filed May 18, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Crescent." Used since Jan. 1896.

Imports to Russian Dairy Exposition.

Consul-General Holloway writes from St. Petersburg that he has been informed that the Minister of France will allow a duty-free entry of foreign exhibits for the international section of the dairy exhibition to be opened in St. Petersburg September 1, 1899. The exhibits, which will be sold at the exhibition, as also those which will remain in Russia after it is closed, will have to pay the regular duty levied on such articles.

Live Stock Census.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will make an effort to have the census of the live stock of the United States taken next year. He is conferring with Ex-Gov. Merriam, Director of the Census, in regard to the matter.

WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

with us, we guarantee you 100 cents worth of results.

WEST CARROLLTON

PARCHMENT COMPANY,
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,
Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

NOTE.—Up to the hour of going to press our Kansas City live stock report had not reached us.

LIVE STOCK IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Coghlin, the Government statistician of New South Wales, Australia, in writing of the effect of the drouths and of the live stock in the colony, says:

The havoc played with Australia's chief industry by the succession of drouths of the last few years has been appalling. A few years ago New South Wales had nearly one-eighth of the sheep of the globe, and in value her annual wool crop exceeded all her other products combined. Now her proportion of the world's sheep is about one-thirteenth.

The following table tells the story better than any words of mine:

Number of live stock at end of each year, 1891-1898:

Year.	Horned Cattle. Number.	Sheep. Number.	Swine. Number.
1891.....	2,128,838	61,831,416	253,100
1892.....	2,221,459	58,080,114	249,520
1893.....	2,269,852	56,980,688	240,860
1894.....	2,465,411	56,977,270	273,359
1895.....	2,150,057	47,617,087	223,597
1896.....	2,226,163	48,318,790	214,581
1897.....	2,085,096	43,952,897	207,738
1898.....	2,015,015	40,147,603	273,901

While in her chief source of income and the chief means with which to purchase imports (wool) New South Wales has lost, since 1891, almost 22,000,000 head of sheep, in other live stock she has hardly held her own.

Although these statistics speak discouragingly for the immediate future of the colony, it must not be thought that the country is struggling under an overmastering depression, for, in fact, so great is the vitality and wealth and energy of the people that the business of this country, as a whole, can be justly said to be fairly prosperous, and there is no indication of industrial paralysis.

The indications now are that the long-continued drouth has broken, at least in a large portion of the colony, and there is a more hopeful feeling in business and industrial circles.

Demand for Dairy Machinery in Belgium.

Consul Le Bert writes from Ghent that he has received from Mr. A. Heynssens, Rue Hant Port 12-14, a letter asking the names and addresses of important firms in the United States manufacturing dairy machinery, including separators, butter workers, machines, etc. The Belgium gentleman asks that catalogues and circulars, with conditions of sale, be addressed directly to his firm.

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators**
Cars, Etc.
WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR
AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

The Consul states that this house is one of the oldest and largest of the provinces of East and West Flanders handling the line of goods mentioned. It is further stated that none of these articles are manufactured in Belgium, and that there is a wide field for American dairy machinery and utensils.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. W. C. & CO., CLEVELAND, O.—To preserve meats for such length of time, it is not only necessary to keep the chill room at a uniformly low temperature, but such chill rooms must be kept scrupulously clean and must be properly ventilated. Stagnant air, like stagnant water, is very liable to become foul. If this occurs, meats exposed to such stagnant air, are apt to become slimy and mouldy. With these points you can adjust the proper conditions.

OCONTO, P. B.—We have heard of this process which is successful on a small scale, but is not yet applicable to a commercial use yet. We will be pleased to give you information through our columns when this reaches the point where you can profitably employ it. (2) See our "Packers Hand Book" for that information, which is there given in detail. It would hardly pay you to handle this as a separate product unless you killed quite a number of sheep.

GLUEMAKER.—In reply to your question. There is a bleaching and clarifying process for glues not based on the use of sulphurous acid or any other obnoxious gases. The process is extremely simple and economical, requiring no other machinery than is usually found in glue factories. The product, bleached and clarified, is absolutely neutral, clear, white or light colored, according to the condition of the stock and the cooking, etc. We can inform you where to obtain this process if you wish to use it.

Read The National Provisioner.

Pure Food Law of Illinois.

The recent pure food law of Illinois creates the office of State food commissioner, who, with the advice and consent of the governor, shall appoint two assistant commissioners. One of these shall be an expert in the matter of dairy products, the other a practical and analytical chemist, who shall be known as the State analyst. The commissioner also shall appoint six inspectors. It is made the duty of the food commissioner to enforce all laws that now exist or that may hereafter be enacted in this State regarding the production, manufacture or sale of dairy products or the adulteration of any article of food. He is given authority to prosecute violators of the pure-food laws, and the State's attorneys in all counties are required to render legal assistance when called upon to do so by the food commissioner. The law contains sections which define food adulterations and regulations regarding the branding and labeling of barrels, boxes, etc., together with the penalties for violations of any of the provisions of the act.

Meat for Charities.

The Department of Charities received bids on Monday for supplies for the Brooklyn institutions. The bids called for fresh meat and included beef, veal, mutton, pork and livers; the contractor to supply whatever quantities needed to the end of 1899. Nelson Morris & Co. were the lowest bidders.

Mr. Cudahy in the East.

Mr. J. P. Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, was in New York City the early part of the week. He left on Wednesday for Philadelphia, whence he will return to the West. Mr. Cudahy is a young man of excellent parts and conspicuous business ability.

False Rumor As to Cudahy.

Rumor had gained currency that the Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, Neb., had taken charge of the plant at New Brighton and proposed operating it. We are in a position to state that there is no truth in the rumor, and it is a mystery how such a story had ever come to be circulated.

Genuine
Parchment
Paper

Established 1835

Incorporated 1891

USE the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

We solicit your orders for Parchment Paper for Wrapping Smoked Meats, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Bacons, Bellies, California Skinned Hams, etc. For Lining Sausage Boxes, Sliced Ham or Sliced Bacon Boxes, and for Wrapping all Boiled, Cooked and Pressed Meats; also Circles and Linings for Half Barrels and Box Linings. If you want Parchment Paper Printed, ask for Samples and Prices.

Cable Address, "Parchment," Passaic, N. J.

Fourteenth Year

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

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Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.



PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Middletown Beef Company's plant (owned by Swift and Company, Chicago), at Henry street, Middletown, N. Y., has been injured by fire to the extent of about \$1,000. The former damage had just about been repaired.

* The vehicle works at Kingston, Can., it is stated, are to be turned into a pork-packing factory by a syndicate. The stated capital is \$50,000. The commissioner of buildings, Kingston, Can., and the town clerk are informed as to the matter.

* Plans are completed for the new brick building in the Corey block, Springfield, Mass., for Armour & Co., to be erected during the summer. The building will comprise two stories and a basement, and it will be 75 feet deep, with a frontage of 35 feet. It will have all the modern improvements.

* A dispatch from Berlin states that Government Meat Inspector Lehwald, at Bransberg, East Prussia, has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for causing the death by trichinosis of the Werner family. Lehwald failed to discover the character of the meat when inspected. It was German meat.

* The first steps for the prosecution of the oleomargarine cases by the State of New York, with which cases readers of The National Provisioner are familiar, will be taken, it is said, early this month (July). A hearing will then take place in Albany before a referee. I. J. Evans, of Rome, N. Y., has been designated by Attorney-General Davies to prosecute the cases. The suits are brought to recover alleged penalties of more than \$2,000,000.

* In connection with the much talked of shortage in the supply of cattle the Denver "Post" of recent date has this to say: "The fact of the matter is that the territory in which cattle are raised is so extensive as to preclude the possibility of making entirely accurate estimates. Cattle are being fed in small bunches throughout the whole territory and because the bunches are small and scattered the report has gone out that but few cattle are being fed." Live stock men doing business here are of the opinion that when these small bunches are gathered together and shipped to market the shortage will not be as large as has been estimated. Reports from Wyoming and Montana are to the effect that the grass is growing nicely and that stock is doing well, although shipments will be later than usual.

* General Manager D. C. Cameron, of the Cudahy Packing Company, in discussing the points of interest of the large plant of the company, to be established at Kansas City, Mo., in an interview last week, said: "The plant here will have all the departments operated by the Omaha house with the exception of the soapmaking plant. There will be the slaughtering house, 80x150 feet, five stories; the ham and sausage house, 138x150 feet, five stories; the lard refinery, 80x96 feet, three stories; the cold storage building, 300x112 feet for beef and 300x118 feet for pork, practically six stories high. Then there will be the ice plant, 80x96 feet, entirely separate from the power plant, which will be 125x140 feet, and will have boilers of 3,300 horse power capacity and engines nearly as large. The canning department will occupy a four-story building, 80x96 feet in size; the glue house will be two stories, 140x60 feet, and the extract department, two stories, 80x80 feet in size. In this building, besides extracts, chewing gum and peepsin will be manufactured. So you see the plant will comprise ten big brick buildings besides the innumerable sheds, runways and similar structures. It will all be built thoroughly well and fitted with the most modern equipment, making probably the most modern and complete packinghouse in the world."

FOREIGN SUPPLY ON NATIVE PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

In an able article on the English wool and mutton market under the heading, "Influence of Foreign Supply on Native Production" the "Yorkshire Post" states many important facts which we herein review.

The wool season, proper, for the English new clip is just now opening. In the general wool market the domestic clip of that country is a small item. The British sheep grower is tied to old methods. He is thus pushed to the wall and driven out.

Mutton is the keynote of the situation. To this is due the change. Formerly the English grower bred a sheep which was specially adapted to his district and made it noted—pure lustered Yorkshires and Lincolnshires, Midland county dimi-luster fleeces, Coltswoold in Gloucestershire, down and cross-bred wools in the Southern and Eastern counties, and so on. The erratic taste of manufacturers and the consequent eccentricity of the wool market with its gradual fall in price and present low ebb forced domestic wools to be a matter of secondary consideration to sheep growers. The unprofitableness of wheat growing assisted in turning the British farmer to the growth of mutton. The big heavy wooled sheep got in disgrace. It did not suit every market, and is slow in coming to maturity. Hence the smaller quicker growing crosses with the Southdown, Cheviot, Blackfaced and other light breeds jumped to the front with their improved and more marketable mutton. The half-bred sheep, as a result, is the prevailing breed throughout the United Kingdom. A consequence of this change of type has been an increase in the amount of home-grown wool on the market.

In 1880 there was grown in the Three Kingdoms 14,000,000 pounds of pure luster wools at a total value of \$4,375,000, and 10,000,000 pounds worth \$1,822,915 in 1898; dimi-luster wools in 1880, 50,000,000 at \$14,583,335, and 20,000,000 in 1898 worth \$3,541,665; half-bred wool to the amount of 32,000,000 pounds was produced in 1880 for \$9,333,335, and 65,000,000 in 1898 for \$10,833,335. This class of wool fetched 25 cents per pound in 1880, and 16 cents per pound last season. Of pure down the same growers in 1880 sold 8,000,000

pounds for \$2,666,665, and in 1898 6,000,000 pounds for \$1,125,000. Mixed breeds again showed an increase, for there were marketed in 1880, 17,000,000 pounds of this wool at \$3,895,830, and 20,000,000 pounds for \$2,916,665, while "mountains" yielded 17,000,000 pounds for \$2,833,335, and 17,000,000 pounds at \$2,125,000. The loss in relative value is due to a gradual fall in price.

In 1880 England imported 400 frozen carcasses from Australia. In 1898 the same country imported from Australia and the River Plate 6,422,153 carcasses of frozen mutton. Every one of these carcasses represented a fleece of wool which also goes into the same market. As the United Kingdom eats less than 12,000,000 domestic sheep and imports nearly 7,000,000 from two sections alone, she brings in nearly 60 per cent. of her mutton from those countries.

There are nearly 100,000,000 sheep in Australasia. The only check to this is distance and the fact that the Colonial Merino which was for years the main factor of the Australian wool trade is not an ideal mutton sheep. Its carcass is just as much too light for the butcher as the Lincoln sheep is too heavy. The Merino sheep produces a four-pound fleece worth 24 cents per pound. But the carcass is valueless as a refrigerator product. The cross-bred produces an 8-pound fleece worth 14 cents per pound, and a medium 56-pound mutton carcass, which is the acceptable weight. Thus there is a gain in wool per head, and a clear gain in marketable mutton.

The chances are that the British wool clip for 1899 will not exceed 1,500,000 pounds.

Nearly the whole of the Argentine mutton is consumed in the North of England. The total shipments from the South American ports amounted to 2,340,442 carcasses last year.

Australia and New Zealand have generally bought their breeding sheep from America, while Argentina purchased hers from the United Kingdom. The two first countries in nineteen years only purchased 1,491 British stud sheep—Australia taking 719, and New Zealand 772, while Argentina during the same period purchased 40,978 of stud stock in Albion.

Sixty-two per cent. of the River Plate wool is cross-bred. That section produced in 1880, 256,000,000 pounds, and in 1898, 573,000,000 pounds of wool, mostly cross-bred.



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HOW CAN THE SALE OF GLUE BE MADE MORE PROFIT- ABLE?

Written for the National Provisioner and for the
International Fisheries Congress, held
in Bergen, Norway, by Friman Kahrs,
New York.

(Copyrighted.)

IV.

(Continued from last week.)

2. Economic Value.

From the figures above quoted it is easy enough to determine the real economic value of the glue. If we multiply the price asked with this percentage figure the product shows the cost of 100-weight-units, pounds or kilos, of glue solution ready for use. With a price of say 18 cents a pound for the best, and 5½ cents for the poorest glue the use of either will cost our client:

For the best, $29 \times 18 = 5.22$ per 100 lbs. liquid; for the poorest $58 \times 5\frac{1}{2} = 3.19$ per 100 lbs. liquid.

We have here in each case 100 pounds liquid glue of the same adhesiveness—but that does not mean that we also have the same liquid quantity. The 58 per cent. solution being the heavier will be somewhat less in bulk than the 29 per cent. solution. But the difference is so small, and in practical work there are so many other factors that will influence the results (as for instance evaporation and others), that this little error can easily be ignored.

Though more than three times as high in price the best glue costs only about 64 per cent. more to use than the poorest glue, provided both are bought at fair prices and somewhere near their real values (it must be added, however, that this is the case only with a very small minority of consumers, because most of them prefer to rely on their own lack of knowledge rather than to consult an expert when glue shall be purchased).

3. Units of Cohesion.

If adhesion is the only thing our clients want the figures quoted settle the question in favor of the cheapest glue. But in most cases we must also consider the strength of the glue solution after we have given it standard adhesion (which is the prime requirement of the liquid glue when testing).

Formerly this test for strength has been made by a practical application of the liquid on wood or in a joint of some kind. This was intended as a full test of the glue as far as same was understood; generally it was called a strength test.

Such tests were, of course, unreliable, as is easily pointed out.

The wood is as a rule weaker than the glue and the test proves rather this fact than any other; furthermore, is the grain of the wood not the same in all test pieces.

Nor is the surface ever given an even smoothness.

No attention is paid to the pressure given. Nor to an even drying of the test piece.

Nor to the temperature of the glue solution or the quantity of liquid glue applied. All these and many more conditions would have

to be equalized if a trustworthy result should be obtained from a practical test on wood.

And the main requirement, the equivalency of adhesion in the liquid used, which should be the first condition for the test, is absolutely ignored.

But there is another way, very simple and very effective, to determine the strength of a glue solution. When applied to a joint or on a surface the liquid glue immediately congeals—or sets as the tradesman says. The strength of a joint is then equal to the strength of the congealed glue itself, and this strength we can ascertain by taking a crush test of the glue jelly. Of course this test must always be done at a certain temperature, the same for all samples. The result of such a test will be pounds or kilos of resistance to a certain measured surface. I call this units of cohesion, or resistance, or strength. In our example before quoted I have found at 65° F., 18.3° C., the crushing strength of the best sample to be about 25 pounds, as against only 15 pounds for the low grade one. I have then put the cohesion as 25 units for the one and as 15 units for the other.

A few words in regard to the point of temperature at which the crushing test is made. This point should be somewhat above the average yearly temperature of our rooms in order to represent conditions under which furniture and wooden fixtures as a rule are placed. To take such test at the freezing point is absolutely wrong; glued work is hardly ever used in the open air. The point for the test should rather be the highest temperature of summer or such a one as is found under the ceilings of our parlors, for all fancy frame work must stand such heat or fall to pieces (which it most often does).

There is another reason for taking the test at the temperature quoted. If we take the tests at a lower point we are liable to get misleading results, because the low grade glues, with a high percentage of dry glue in their solutions, increase so rapidly in strength, as the temperature goes down, that already between 46° F. (7.7° C.) and 40° F. (4.4° C.) they begin to equal and even surpass the higher grades in apparent strength.

These strength figures explain fully why the one glue should be worth more than the other. The greater strength makes it worth more. We see from the quoted example that the most adhesive glue is also the strongest at ordinary room-temperature; but this is not so in all cases by any means. While adhesion and cohesion as a rule correspond in glues of the same kind, if the glues are normal, the relations between these two qualities will on the whole vary according to the "make" and the raw material from which the glues are made. Some glues—especially if slightly damaged—will show great variations, for instance, a very high degree of adhesion and no strength whatever.

Where great strength is needed the cohesion test must always be very carefully made and the result considered in the light of what the glue is to be used for. What to choose and where to draw the line can in a safe way only be decided upon by the aid of this test.

(To be continued.)

* George McMechen & Sons Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., have broken ground for the 35x70 feet addition to their big plant at that place.



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A new
Catalogue
has just
been issued.



Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-14.

SWINE REGULATIONS AT CAPE TOWN.

The Board of Agriculture, of England, has been requested to give notice that the landing of pigs will be prohibited from vessels at Cape Town unless the animals are accompanied by a certificate obtained by the owner before shipment from a duly qualified veterinary surgeon setting forth that at the time of the shipment the pigs were apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease; and by a signed declaration of the consignor, made on oath before a competent legal authority, to the effect that the pigs had been on the premises from which they were removed prior to embarkation for at least fourteen days; that during such period no other pigs had been introduced or received on the same premises; that the pigs were not affected with swine fever; that they had not been moved out of any swine fever infected place or area; and, further, that the movement of the animals was not prohibited by any provision of law then in force in the country, state or territory from which such movement took place. The certificate and declaration must be delivered to any person authorized in that behalf by the Government colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

A STRONG MARKET AT ONE-HALF CENT ADVANCE FOR THE WEEK.

—GOOD OFF GRADE SCARCE AND ESPECIALLY WANTED—INCREASING EXPORT INQUIRIES.

Undoubtedly the situation is a decidedly more confident one. While it is clear that at least $\frac{1}{2}$ cent advance has been made for the week, while on some of the more desirable lots it would be difficult to find sellers except at fully 1 cent improvement on the inside rates made about a week since. The good off yellow grade has been hard to obtain outside of one channel of distribution, while there it is steadily in narrower supply and in much better demand from exporters, while put out for offer in a much more reserved way. This good off yellow quality is particularly attractive with some export markets, and which at present are most urgent in their demands. It is not so much a question of its price with them in relation to prime oil, as indeed at present it is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent under the ruling rate of the latter, as is the fact that they have always bought a good off grade, know what it is and steadily furnish their orders for it, while indeed it satisfies their requirement for use quite as well as a better quality. In the event, however, of a more general export business it is quite probable that the prime oil would take a basis of values more apart from the good off grade, while it has come up for the week to the improved range of values which has been alluded to. It has been more assuring this week, the entire position, both as concerns extent of trading and prices. There are many export inquiries and from sources that had remained for a long while inactive. Even Marseilles is becoming anxious, with its market up further $1\frac{1}{4}$ francs, while generally all bids are advanced over those made in the previous week, however some of them are as yet under a trading basis. A freer business, however, has been done here than in some time and stocks generally have shown an important reduction. In the French markets more of the oil, as well as in larger lines, has gone out of first hands, and in the way of distributions of consumers, while these people have been resupplied in some degree by selling of the principal holders either of consigned lots or from the supplies here, by which holdings of the latter interest have been reduced in decidedly freer volume than in some time previously. Moreover a number of quantities have been placed to exporters direct from this market, while with a good home business important inroads have been made upon supplies. The situation is now much better controlled, and it is regarded as likely to become spurt at any time. The fact that prices find their way upward, although slowly despite lack of especially invigorating situations in commodities which usually harmonize in tone with the oil, brings out pointedly that more than ordinarily the cotton oil is secure in its strength from statistical features, with the recognized wants of Europe and this country before the new crop season is entered upon, while that any

marked stimulus from a changed position to buoyancy for hog and beef fats, would be an additional lever at once for a hoisting of the oil prices. There is, practically, no oil now arriving from the South, while most of the people here are well sold up, and there is not much of a supply to be had outside of the holdings of the principal company, with which source most of the increased business for the week has been done. Reports from New Orleans this week are that that point is well cleaned up, while the general Southern seaboard markets now have scant supplies, and by which any increased export demand must necessarily drift to the narrower channels indicated. The best that the mills throughout the South can now offer is an occasional small lot, which is not in quantity sufficient to cause commotion in trading at any time, and the developments of the remainder of the season to the new crop rests more upon the exhibition of trading upon the New York market than probably ever before, in the fact that the much more moderate supplies than ordinarily are at this point. A few days more will give clearer ideas as to the near future of the lard market; it is probable that its position misses some strength from the apprehension of large deliveries of the product on contracts with the turn of the month, although it has been well supported for the week considering the adverse opinions held over the effect of more serious labor troubles in the packing yards. The current opinion as well is that with the

close of this month hog receipts are likely to be of less oppressive order, if not from the more moderate supply back, then from the fact that the harvesting season is approaching when farmers are too busy to ship hogs. Just now and for a week past the shipments of lard out of the West for the Continent and United Kingdom markets are and have been the largest in a long while, and while they include increased demands they as well take up deliveries on matured contracts. But the materially larger export movements in lard have had a stimulating effect upon views of packers who have bought up outside offerings in a speculative way, and who would naturally be even more confident of bullish opinions in the event of a falling off in the receipts of swine. It is fair to suppose that the increasing wants of lard will be felt a little more vigorously on the compound products, particularly as the buying for some time had been of a conservative order, in which period accumulations abroad and at home points must have been sharply reduced. The tallow market is not so snappy as latterly, although fairly firm in price, but is naturally quieter after the recent large business and the consequent small stocks. Exporters, however, are likely to be buyers of tallow all through the summer months, however spurt their demands may be, and when becoming satisfied with large quantities dropping out for awhile to reappear as vigorous buyers, and through which prices are likely to fluctuate within an unusually narrow change. Just now the Continent wants chiefly a fine grade of the tallow. But the steady export demands for tallow indicate the necessities of fats generally for soap purposes, and as well the active consumption going on abroad of manufactured goods, while there is the consideration of the deficient supplies of tallow there from points hitherto chiefly depended upon.

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The price of winter yellow was advanced early in the week 1 cent per gallon, and quoted at 31c. There have been some larger lots of prime yellow placed from first hands, and its price on the later dealings has even become stronger, with difficulty in buying large lots except at better prices than those prevailing for limited quantities, with some small lots of prime yellow to be had at 26c, while other quantities could not be reached under 26½c, and particularly desirable lots held up to 27c, while good off yellow has 25½c bid and is held at 26c. The sales for the week have been 11 tanks crude at the mills at 16@18c, as to quality. In New York, sales of 3,750 bbls. good off yellow at 25½c, closing at 25½c bid and 26c asked; 8,750 bbls. prime and strictly prime yellow at 26c, 26¼@26½c, chiefly at 26¼@26½c; 1,250 bbls. white at 30c; 1,100 bbls. winter yellow at 30@30½c, chiefly at 30c; 1,400 bbls. red at 24c, 24½@25c; 600 bbls. winter yellow, in lots, at 30½@31c; 300 bbls. white, in lots, at 30@31c, the latter for small lots, mainly at 30c.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

Alfred L. Kemp has begun the butcher business at Lander's Store, Pa., where he will shortly erect a new slaughterhouse.

CONSOLIDATING COTTON OIL.

Under the name of the Continental Cotton Oil Company, generally known as a cotton oil trust, several important cotton oil mills have been floated into a \$6,000,000 combine. The prospectus was agreed upon on Wednesday and will be ready for the public in a couple of days. The consolidation has already been chartered under the laws of New Jersey. The consolidation takes in seven modern mills. Five of these are in Texas, one in Mississippi, and one (probably the Shreveport mill) in Louisiana. Six of these mills have been in operation two years and were capitalized at \$3,000,000 of preferred stock, on which they have earned enough to pay 7 per cent. for that period. The other mill was inactive. J. J. Culbertson, the cottonseed oil expert, is said to be interested in the company, the \$6,000,000 capital of which is made up of \$3,000,000 of preferred 7 per cent. cumulative, and \$3,000,000 of the common or bonus stock.

The papers relating to the "Continental Oil Company" are still in the hands of the attorneys, Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, awaiting the arrival of the stock in local mills of the English stockholders. The owners of the mill properties take stock, and no money for their interests. The English hold-

ers of local stock in the original properties will take \$500,000 of the preferred stock of the consolidation.

C. L. Rathborne & Co., of 20 Broad street, New York City, have the underwriting in hand. Of the total amount of preferred stock half of it (\$1,500,000) will be offered at par with a liberal—probably an equal—amount of the common stock as a bonus.

The Cleveland Oil Mills of Lattimore, N. C., has been incorporated. The purpose of the company is to carry on in all its branches, the manufacture of cottonseed oil, oil meal, to gin and bale cotton and to deal in other merchandise. Its capital stock is from \$10,000 to \$25,000, divided in shares of \$100 each. The incorporators of the company are J. J. McMurry, Shelby; T. G. Philbeck, Polkville; John Walker, Newbern; W. W. Washburn, Depew; John H. Beam, G. W. Hamrick and W. T. Calton, Lattimore.

The Coe Fertilizer Company, which has its factory on Barren Island, N. Y., suspended business on Tuesday on account of a strike on the part of twenty of the laborers employed there.



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PRESIDENT PARKHOUSE'S ADDRESS.

Lack of space last week prevented our printing in full the address of President George T. Parkhouse before the annual convention of the Texas Oil Mill Superintendents' Association in Waco. The address was filled with good common sense and sound practical advice. Mr. Parkhouse spoke as follows:

Fellow Superintendents: As we are assembled again in our annual convention it becomes my duty to call your attention to those things of which this association must take notice if we are to go on developing in the future as we have in the past. Five years ago Waco entertained right royally a few Oil Mill Superintendents, who then organized the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of Texas, the nucleus of the present international association. The following year at Dallas a few more were added to our numbers, and more interest was manifested in our association, but it developed about that time that some of the more prominent Oil Mill owners and manufacturers were very much exercised over our organization and fearful that it would work very disastrous results to their interest, and very strenuously opposed our organization, and in some instances forbade their superintendents from joining our association. Owing to this opposition and to the fact of an unsuccessful season there was a very light attendance at our next meeting at Waco, but those who did attend got much benefit from that meeting, and right there began the movement that was to put us on a firm footing. We then determined to hold an open meeting and show the mill owners that they had nothing to fear from us, but that our association was really working in their interest. The following meeting at Houston carrying out the "open door" policy was a grand success, and many superintendents there allied themselves with us. Several managers were in attendance and were convinced that our objects were worthy and such as should be encouraged; therefore much of the opposition was overcome. There are, however, some soreheads who are still standing in their own light, but by patiently and faithfully working and sticking to our motto, "Industry, Sobriety and Economy," and adhering to our policy of keeping the matter of salaries out of discussions, we will surely win over this unwarranted opposition. The wisdom of this opposition is again brought out prominently by the recent anti-trust legislation. The regular labor organizations are made to tremble for their safety, but our association, not undertaking to regulate any prices, need fear no interruption. Let us stick to the plan to "agitate, educate and elevate" our members and bring up the standard of efficiency to a higher plane, and managers will soon recognize the benefits of our association and apply to us for their superintendents, as many of them are now doing.

Our last meeting, held at Dallas, was very encouraging, as it bore out the wisdom of the open meeting plan, and many thought surpassed even the meeting held in Houston, and many accessions were made. The year started thus encouragingly has so continued up to the present, but by some means or other much of the proceedings of that last meeting were lost to us, even after going to the great expense of employing stenographers to take verbatim all that was said and keep a full record of the proceedings. It is but fair to the association that this meeting be fully investigated; that many know who is to blame for the loss of this valuable matter, and I would suggest that a "court of inquiry" be appointed (they seem to be proper things these days) to look this matter up and report. I would suggest further that all whitewash be kept out of their hands.

So far as I have been able to learn, the season just passed has been a very favorable one for our interest, seed having been in good condition for working and, generally speaking, have been worked with less trouble than usual. I am particularly gratified to be able to say that I do not know of a mill having a serious accident that is in charge of a member of this association; if there be such I have not heard of it, while explosions, blowing out cylinder heads and other serious breaks, have occurred in mills where non-members are employed. When we remember that considerable more than one-half the mills in this State, and many outside of the State, are in charge of our membership, this showing is, to say the least, gratifying. I believe this result is due largely to carefully looking ahead and keeping machinery up, and not just letting things go ahead until they give clear out, and then cobbling it up with just any old makeshift, as can be seen in many mills in the cotton belt. I wish to call your attention, and, if possible, emphasize, the words of my predecessor in his address at Houston: "I know that our business is not a very cleanly one, but there is no excuse for keeping a filthy mill, or machinery in such bad repair, the sound of which would startle a deaf man, and the filth around the mill would turn the stomach of a vulture. Let each member of this association take a pride in the condition of his plant, and show his employers that a clean mill and well kept machinery makes clean dollars and more of them." And I wish to add also that it insures that very desirable result, a clean bill of health for the employees.

I would like to see our association more fully organized and extended in other states, that others may derive some of the benefit that come to us as members, and as we cannot employ a lecturer to go around and lecture to one or two men at a place at great expense, we must devise some other means of doing this missionary work, and as each of us has some friend in the business in some other state, we should correspond with them with that object in view. I have in mind a plan by which those we desire to work on could become acquainted with their neighbor and easily effect an organization, a committee appointed to work this field might do much at a very nominal expense. Now, we are here to work for the good of the association, that is, the general welfare of all. If there are complaints to be made of existing conditions, or any remedies to apply, let us have them here. I like a good lively kicker; I am somewhat of a kicker myself, and will work as hard as possible to get things my way, but if I am downed I will accept the decision and work on, abiding my time. Do not make complaints outside. This is the place for that, and the only place where the remedy can be applied. We meet annually to improve our association, and want each and every member who has a plan of improvement in view, to let it be known here, resting assured it will be acted on, and if a majority of the members consider it of value, it will be adopted. This good democratic doctrine we can surely all subscribe to.

I am well pleased to see so many in attendance and look for the same courteous and gentlemanly conduct that has ever prevailed in all of our meetings. It gives me a great deal of pleasure as I look back over the years we have been meeting together and reflect that not one of those attending has ever, in any way, by drinking or otherwise, brought discredit upon this association.

We have many friends with us who are not oil mill superintendents, but are identified with the oil mill interests. I wish to say to such friends that we give you a hearty welcome and hope that each of you will realize your fondest hopes in coming, and in going

away be able to say that you spent your time pleasantly and profitably.

In conclusion, I thank you for your attention, and trust that this meeting may be fraught with great good to our association and each individual member thereof.

The following fraternal letter, from Mr. George C. Walsh, the founder of the association, was read:

Meridian, Miss., June 11, 1899.

Mr. Geo. T. Parkhouse, President O. M. S. A., Waco, Tex.:

Dear Parkhouse: I came here very unexpectedly, on the 26th of May, and am located here for another year. I was so busy before leaving Groesbeek, and equally so since I came here, that I have not had time to prepare anything on the subject assigned to me, and at present see no chance of doing so in time for the convention on Tuesday. I regret that it was impossible for me to remain in the state until after the annual meeting. I shall always reserve in my heart a tender memory of the officers and members of our association.

Wishing you godspeed and entertaining the hope that ere long I shall see its borders extended until it embraces every cotton growing state in the Union, I am satisfied the organization has been productive of good, and will grow in usefulness and become a source for securing reliable and competent superintendents, which has, to a great extent, been already demonstrated. I trust you will continue to hold up the standard to the extent that the mills will not hesitate to employ any superintendent recommended by this organization.

Wishing the association great success, and trusting the sixth annual convention will prove profitable and pleasant, I am sincerely and fraternally yours, Geo. C. Walsh.

Export Provision Rates.

A dispatch from Chicago reports that, following the recent reductions in grain rates, the Eastern lines have now cut the rates on export provisions 2½ cents. The Grand Trunk was first in the field, and put in an eighteen-cent rate to Montreal on June 24; claiming that this rate was necessary to meet competition. The Chicago lines decided on Monday to meet the cut, thus making the rate to Boston and New York 20 cents, Philadelphia 18 cents, and Baltimore 17 cents. While the reduction becomes effective to-day (July 1), it is well understood that the new rates are already shaped.

Tuberculosis Investigation.

A brief meeting of the special Assembly Committee appointed to investigate the operation of the present laws relating to tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases in cattle were held at Albany, N. Y., last week. E. A. Callahan, of Albany, the secretary of the meeting, was directed to obtain the views of cattle breeders in New York and other States upon the question of tuberculosis, and to also invite suggestions as to the best method of stamping out this and other kindred diseases. Additional hearings have been fixed for August 1 and 2 at Albany and August 3 and 4 at Syracuse. The committee has \$2,500 to cover its expenses.

Will Fight Tuberculosis.

The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption was recently organized in the rooms of the Chicago Medical Society in that city, under the auspices of the medical profession. The purpose of the society, as stipulated in its constitution, is to begin a crusade against tuberculosis among human beings as well as among cattle, and to urge prompt legislation by Chicago and Illinois to that end.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES—The market showed a decidedly weakening tendency in the early part of the week, but a few moderate sized sales checked what seemed likely to prove a general decline and at present conditions are fairly favorable. While there is much inquiry it isn't probable that there will be much trading for the next week.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have been in fair demand. They are worth 11½@12c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 6,000 at 11½@11½c.

COLORADO STEERS have moved to the number of about 9,000 at 10½@11c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold as high as 12½c. They are accumulating and the market is likely to weaken in consequence.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, moved to the extent of about 6,000 at 10½@10½c.

BRANDED COWS are rather scarce; 2,000 brought 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 9½@9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—The strongest factor of the present market is calfskins. The market is quiet, though there is no appreciable accumulation. The present quiet will no doubt continue for a week or so. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, offer at 9½. They are in light accumulation and may be quotably lower next week.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., offer at 9½c. They are not in particular request.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS offer at from 9c to 10c, according to selection. They are not in great request.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, offer at 9½c. They are in short supply.

NATIVE BULLS are firmly sustained at 8½c flat.

CALFSKINS are the strong feature of the present market, ruling firm at 12@12½c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have moved to the number of 2,500 at 10c.

DEACONS continue quotable at 58½@72½c, according to weight.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES range from \$3.37½ to \$3.45.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,
Steerhides, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,

231 Pine Street, NEWARK, N. J.

SHEEPSKINS—The market is in a more active condition. Some stock is contracted ahead.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 65c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 60@90c.

FRESH PACKER SHEARLINGS, 42½@45c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 30@40c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 35@50c.

KANSAS CITY.

Up to the hour of going to press the Kansas City report on hides and skins had not reached us.

BOSTON.

Tanners' stocks of buffs had become so depleted that they have been compelled to restock. No. 1 are in active request at 9½c. and an advance would not be surprising. New Englanders are in active request and sold close to receipt.

CALFSKINS are in short supply and active demand.

SHEEPSKINS—The call is active and the supply is rapidly diminishing under the active demand and restricted receipts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Despite the fact that there are comparatively few hides on hand tanners, owing to the disparity in hide and leather values, are not operating to any extent. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.

CITY COWS, 9½@9½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½@9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8½@9c.

CALFSKINS—There isn't much doing.

SHEEPSKINS are well sustained and in advancing tendency.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES—There are but few on hand. The call is limited to low-priced stock. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½@11½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10½@10½c.

CITY COWS, 10½@10½c.

NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9½@9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37).

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

There is comparatively little doing in the Chicago packer market as both packers and buyers probably prefer to "watch and wait" until after the national holiday. The country market is in the same general condition and there will probably be little doing during the week ending July 8.

The Boston market has been very active as tanners found re-stocking indispensable to continued operation. The alleged disparity between hide and leather values has militated against activity in Philadelphia and the same condition has characterized the New York market.

The controversy over the formation of the new upper leather combine has excited an unfavorable influence. It is now generally understood that the requested 60-day extension has been granted by all but one of the firms interested. We will keep our readers fully informed as to the progress and outcome of this project.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@11½c; Colorado steers, 10½@11c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12½c; No. 1 native cows, 10½@10½c; under 55 lbs., 11@11½c; branded cows, 10½c; native bulls, 9½@9½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9½c; No. 2, 9½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9½c; branded steers and cows, 9@10c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9½c; native bulls, 8½c flat; calfskins, 12@12½c; kips, 10c for No. 1; deacons, 58½@72½c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.37½@3.45; country pelts, 60@90c; packer shearlings, 42½@45c; country shearlings, 30@40c; packer lambs, 65c; country lambs, 35@50c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½@10c; country cows, 9½@9½c; bulls, 8½@9c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c; butt-branded steers, 10½@11½c; side-branded steers, 10½@10½c; city cows, 10½@10½c; native bulls, 9½@9½c; horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

The New York leather trade has decided to close from Saturday noon until Wednesday morning.

It is now stated that all the firms interested in the American Hide & Leather Company, with one exception, have decided to grant the requested extension.

M. J. Barnet, the well known Spruce street (N. Y.) calfskin manufacturer, will sail for Europe on the 4th inst., on the Wilhelm der Grosse.

Marion Knight, daughter of A. L. Knight, the Terry street (N. Y.) dealer in tanners' oils, was married last week to P. W. Garrison.

Fire has destroyed one of the rear buildings of Robert H. Foerdner's morocco and glue factory at Frankford avenue and Wheatstear lane, Philadelphia, Pa. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

At the storehouse of the glazed kid works of Charles J. Matthews & Co., at Willow and American streets, Philadelphia, Pa., two factory buildings at 209-213 Willow street were damaged by fire. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000.

TANNING CHEMISTS

Send us samples of your spent tan and we will tell you if you are leaving valuable tannin in it.

Send us samples of your tanning extracts and we will give you prompt and accurate analysis.

Send us samples of your greases and other waste products, and we will tell you how to get the most money out of them.

Send us samples of the water you use and we will analyze and tell you its suitability for the tannery.

TANNERY CHEMISTRY A SPECIALTY.

The
National Provisioner
Laboratory,

Official Chemists to The New York Produce Exchange,

150 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to June 21—	1899.	1898.
Chicago	2,040,000	2,245,000
Kansas City	893,000	970,000
Omaha	700,000	500,000
St. Louis	470,000	415,000
Indianapolis	347,000	317,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	107,000	162,000
Cudahy, Wis.	158,000	238,000
Cincinnati	193,000	210,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	447,000	222,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	203,000	193,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	97,400	148,000
Sioux City, Ia.	141,000	107,000
St. Paul, Minn.	107,000	109,000
Louisville, Ky.	142,000	142,000
Cleveland, O.	119,000	136,000
Wichita, Kan.	35,000	55,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	83,000	111,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	32,600	41,800
Bloomington, Ill.	27,000	34,800
Above and all other.	6,720,000	6,735,000

—Price Current.

PERSONAL.

The Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Chicago and Aurora, Ill., and Leadville, Col., have been merged into the American Smelting and Refining Company, which owns the principal large smelters of the country, having abandoned the manufacture of Babbitt metal excepting the filling of a few orders on hand, although they had made a specialty of the manufacture of this material for engines, rolling mill works, etc., in the past two years. Mr. C. H. Reeves, Jr., who was in charge of this department, has therefore resigned his former position and become identified with Merchant & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. Merchant & Co., Inc., have been operating large smelting works for a long period of years in Philadelphia and have always been very active in the manufacture of Babbitt metals. They are now in position to supply the former customers of the Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining Company identically with all the "Aurora" grades of Babbitt metal they have been accustomed to use.

Japanese Commercial Museum.

Consul-General Govey, of Yokohama has forwarded copies of the new regulations of the Imperial Commercial Museum, an institution under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Japanese Government. The objects sought to be attained by the museum, says the consul-general, are of the same nature as those of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in this country.

Oleomargarine Tax.

At a recent meeting of the butter trade section of the Boston (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we believe that a tax of 10 cents per pound by the United States Government on colored oleomargarine would in no way conflict with our present State and color law, and would additionally protect pure butter from unjust competition with oleomargarine. As merchants and dealers in butter, we believe a tax of 10 cents per pound sufficient."

This action of the butter dealers is in keeping with the modesty and love of fair play which usually characterizes a butter dealer's acts when pure oleomargarine begins to crowd his product. It would be fairer in the interests of all to have no tax whatever on oleomargarine. Let it and cow butter and both be sold on their merits in fair, open competition.

takes the following broad view of the situation:

"We are not opposed to oleomargarine if it is sold as 'oleo.' It is recognized in the trade that this is almost impossible under the existing circumstances, for the reason that while between dealers the product is sold honestly for what it is, the same cannot be said as regards the retail dealers and consumers. Personally, I should like to see the manufacture stopped, but from a disinterested point of view, the industry has as much right to exist as the dairy business itself. The manufacture of oleomargarine is a big industry, and there is no doubt that it has been a great benefit to cattle raisers, to say nothing about the saving of money to consumers who are too poor to buy genuine butter."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

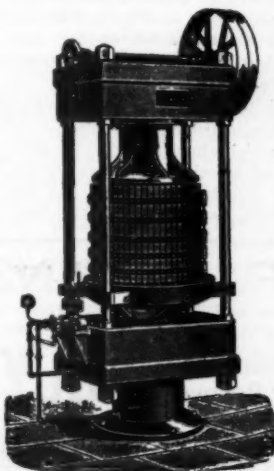
STANDARD SLAUGHTERING COMPANY, Chicago; capital, \$10,000; general slaughtering business; incorporators, James Welch, William A. Sansom, Alfred J. Heys.

CASH BROS. CO., Portland, Me. Dealing in provisions. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: A. J. Cash, A. F. Cash, A. H. Whitman, E. E. Heckbert, all of Portland.

WESSON PROCESS COMPANY, of Camden, N. J., to deal in cottonseed oil. The authorized capitalization is \$500,000, and the incorporators are David Wesson and Irving H. Palmer, of Cortlandt, N. Y., and Henry C. Butcher, Allan H. Harris and Alvin C. Nowland, of Philadelphia.

Tax Now Unjust; Why Increase It?

W. K. Boardman and C. Y. Knight, vice-president and secretary respectively of the National Dairy Union, with headquarters at Chicago, addressed the members of the Mercantile Exchange, of New York, on Wednesday, advocating the increase in taxing oleomargarine from 2 to 10 cents per pound. Sentiment among the butter dealers in New York is divided, and some opposition was expressed. A member of the firm of Wright & Wisner



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
209 Greenwich Street

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We Clean

RATS

Packinghouses, Warehouses, Hide Houses, Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Sausage Factories, MEAT MARKETS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, Houses and Flats of

Rats, Mice, Roaches and All Vermin.

We Give GUARANTEE for 2 Years.

BEST REFERENCES.

Send us postal card to estimate on work anywhere in the country.

Herzog = Rabe & Co.,

136 Liberty St., New York.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—While the market up to the present time this week has not shown a sale of city in hhds., yet it must not be inferred from this that it has lost tone. If there has been unimportant business in city in hhds. it has been owing as much to scant offerings as from any other cause. It looks as though exporters would buy if they felt that their bidding would bring them important supplies, while recognizing the fact that if they stand in as buyers on the present small offerings, that they would only further stimulate the market against them without being able to secure important lots of the hogshead tallow, while compelled to pay more money for tierced stock, of which they can find some offerings, the holders of which would naturally sympathize further in their views with any additional display of strength over the hogshead tallow. As it is desirable hard bodied tallow in tierces will bring more money than last week. It has ready demand from Continent shippers, while of course it is not plenty after the considerable business in it latterly, although some desirable lots could be reached; for 43 titre, in tierces, it is believed that 4½c would be paid and for 44 titre 4½c. The latest sale of city in hhds. was at 4½c, which was at the close of last week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week nothing was done in city in hhds., when 4½c would probably have picked up about 100 hhds., and when the shippers offered 45-16c. But for a special lot of city in hhds. 4½c was then bid and 4½c asked. The city in hhds. is well sold up, and except for deliveries well into July it is doubtful if more than the 100 hhds. referred to could be secured. It is without question that the Continent demand is at present the main source of strength, while it wants more particularly tierced goods, and is most exercised over securing, as noted, the high grade product, while there is emphasized the feature alluded to in our previous reports of steady Continent demands running right along through the summer months, since the large buying latterly does not even momentarily satisfy their wants.

The French and German markets are alike interested in the offerings of the more desir-

able grades. Not much is expected from the English markets in the near future. The London auction sale on Wednesday put out another "unchanged market," where 1,500 casks were offered and half of it sold, while as has been before remarked and "unchanged market" in London to run along for three consecutive weeks makes the trade here suspicious of anything very stimulating thence at once. It is certain that not much help is likely to be given affairs by any probable run of home trade demands; it is not, however, needed so long as exporters continue buying. Never before have the melters been as well sold up of their productions as in the period of activity that has run, with spasms only of indifference, for several weeks, while they have marked encouragement from the statistical position in Europe that the trading is likely to continue quite as satisfactory for some time yet, although this does not mean that there may not be temporary breaks in the demands as prices may be put against exporters limits and who may, therefore, exert themselves at times, as latterly, to weaken the situation from any stronger rate attempted to attain. There has been some business at near markets as well in tierced goods for export, where 4½c has been paid for a desirable grade, and 4½c for an under quality, and 1,500 tierces taken altogether at these surrounding markets.

The country-made tallow does not arrive at all liberally, yet is in sufficient supply for all home demands, which are of a moderate order, while admitting of occasional dealings for export, where the quality is desirable and the package is all right, as exporters at this time

of the year will give the preference to nice packages. The sales of country have been 325,000 lbs. for the week, at 4¼@4½c, as to quality, and some high titred goods up to 4½c, yet at the same time not much arriving that will exceed a 4½c price.

At Chicago the trading was quiet, while prices there are firmly held; prime packers held at 4½c, with 4½c bid; No. 2 do. at 3¾@4½c, No. 1 city renderers at 4@4½c, prime country at 4½@4¾c, No. 2 do. at 3¾@3¾c.

On Thursday, in New York, the market had an easier tone, with shippers reducing their bids and rather more of a disposition to sell. A lot of 50 hhds. city was sold to the home trade at 45-16c, and at 45-16c the contract deliveries of 225 hhds. to the home trade will go in, unless another price is made before night, which does not appear probable. The exporters do not want to pay over 4½c, while the melters ask 45-16@4½c. City in tcs. is at 4½c bid and 4½c asked. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

OLEO-STEARINE.—This market hangs along to the price made last week. There has been enough sold through the month to keep the supplies well down, or at least to prevent any burdensome accumulation in pressers hands, while the home refiners are compelled to buy steadily by reason of their for some time conservative policy over taking supplies, however sufficient the mood has been in preventing large holdings. The sales here have been 75,000 lbs. at 5½c, and 5½c is further bid, while at Chicago 5¼@5½c is quoted.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices vary on this

WELCH & WELCH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosin, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soapmakers and other manufacturers.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE, 121 Broad St.,
Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.

WM. F. JOBBINS,

Successor to JOBBINS & VAN RUYMBEKE.

PATENTEES OF

J. Van Ruymbeke's New
Process for Recovery of

GLYCERINE AND SALT

From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation of Waste Soap Lye
and Candle Crude Glycerines.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye
and Patented Filter Driers for Lime Mud Residues.

Reg. Cable Addresses, "JOBBINS," Aurora, Ill., and New York.
A. B. C. code (4th edition) used.

J. VAN RUYMBEKE,
Consulting Chemist.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.,

COCOANUT OIL, COTTONSEED OIL, PALM OIL, CORN OIL,
CAUSTIC SODA, PURE ALKALI, POTASH, PEARLASH AND
ALL SOAP MATERIALS.

Receivers of Tallow and Grease.

Prompt Returns.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

product as demand is a little urgent or otherwise. There is little of it to be had on the spot, while its consumption is naturally a little brisker, and the people producing it here are compelled occasionally to come into the market for additional supplies to their own makes. About 6½¢ is quoted, although choice city would probably bring more than that price.

GREASE.—There are increasing inquiries, particularly for bone, with reviving export as well as home trade demands, but the amount of business is not at all free or general as yet because of the irregular bids, and the fact that where desirable grades are held marked firmness prevails over their values. Sales have been reported here of 250 tierces yellow at 3½¢ and 225,000 lbs. bone and house at 3¼@3½¢. "A" white quoted at 4¼¢, "B" white at 3¼@3½¢, yellow at 3¼@3½¢, bone and house at 3¼@4¢.

GREASE-STEARINE.—Car lots of nice yellow could be handled in large quantities if they could be had here at inside prices, as the exporters are making stronger inquiries, but the Western markets particularly are confident, where there is a good sale for the product. There are some points on the other side as well satisfied with the yellow grade as with white, and just now give the former the preference in demand at the difference in price. The general market, however, is firmly held, and the supplies of no grade excessive. Sales of 16,000 lbs. yellow at 4-5-16c. White quoted at 4¼@4½¢, and yellow at 4¼@4-7-16c.

LARD OIL.—The little crowding of Western lots on the market, whereby a few days since an easier price came about, has been done away with through an increased demand, while the entire position this week is steadier. The exporters have taken a better supply, and the larger consumers in this country have been more anxious over the offerings, while their demands have shown in many instances a disposition to make accumulations. The fact that the lard market most of the time has looked steadier encouraged the buying, particularly as the consumption is remarkably good for the summer time. Sales have been at 40c to 42c, as to quantity.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

323 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

JOHN JAMISON,

(established 1849.) Water and Market Sts.,
Packinghouse, PHILADELPHIA.
138 and 140 N. Delaware
Avenue.

Dealer and Commission Merchant,
PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

CORN OIL.—The make does not accumulate materially, as there are steady wants of export markets. The situation, therefore, is fairly firm. Quotations are \$3.45 to \$3.75 for large and small lots.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

THE TABER ROTARY PUMPS.

The Taber rotary pumps for pumping cottonseed oil and soap stock, because of their simplicity, power, durability and economy enjoy a wide and deserved popularity. The pump is compact, powerful and economical. It occupies but little floor space. Its mechanical plan is simple. Its parts are few and are all made to "template." The whole mechanism is easily accessible and any part may be readily replaced at small expense and without the aid of a skilled mechanic. These are a few of the advantages of the pump.

The company says: "We believe that in our No. 2 special pump we have successfully overcome the difficulties experienced by cottonseed oil manufacturers in handling their soap stock. We were called upon some three years ago to design a pump for this service and we have been highly successful, as shown by the large number that we have installed in some of the larger mills."

In a neat little folder issued by the company a partial list of the prominent concerns using Taber pumps is given, as is also a facsimile letter from the Shreveport (La.) Cotton Oil Company, highly indorsing the apparatus. These folders will be sent to those interested for the asking. Write the Taber Pump Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS.

The house of Welch, Holme & Clark Co., of 381-383 West street, New York, is one of the foremost concerns of its line in the country. There is not a soapmaker in the country who is not familiar with them. Their high grades of coconut oil, cottonseed oil, palm oil, common oil, caustic soda, pure alkali, potash and pearl ash are in use in large quantities by the soapmakers and others having need of these products. They give prompt returns, making it a pleasure to deal with them. Shippers of tallow and grease will therefore find it to their interest to correspond with this firm. They guarantee prompt returns and fair treatment.

SOAP, COTTON OIL AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

The Cacti Soap Company, of Columbus, O., has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000.

A new press and a new engine will be put in the oil mill of the Bryan Cottonseed oil mill at Bryan, Texas.

A new boiler will be placed in at the compress of the Corsicana oil mill at Corsicana, Tex., to burn the oil of that plant.

It is said that the American Hide & Leather Co., the new leather trust, is reaching out for the control of leather companies outside of Milwaukee, Wis. An appraisal has been made of the plant of Wm. Tidd & Co., at Merrill, Wis.

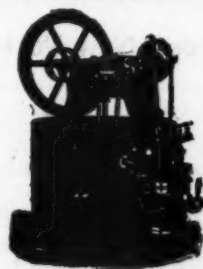
The Roanoke (Va.) Fertilizer & Chemical Company, whose building is 60x200 feet, is doing a flourishing business. It is said their fertilizers have a large sale throughout the Southwest and are much in favor by the leading planters.

The Delaware Sanitary Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 to manufacture fertilizers, grease, etc. Corporators: J. D. Winchell, J. M. Rommel, J. W. Danfield, E. B. West, E. W. Lank, all of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' and Feeders' Oil and Cotton Company, of Sherman, Tex., recently chartered with a capital of \$50,000, the following officers were elected: N. B. Birge, president; O. F. Wyrick, vice-president; J. A. Stanfield, secretary and treasurer. The site for the erection of the mill has been selected, machinery purchased and work will be pushed rapidly forward to completion for the approaching season.

Decision As to Olive Oil.

According to a recent Treasury decision, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes, and fit only for such use, whether in casks or tins, and valued at not more than 60 cents per gallon, is entitled to free entry under paragraph 626 of the tariff act of 1897, and is not dutiable under paragraph 40. Its use as an article of food by a small class of persons is not sufficient to take it out of the provisions of said paragraph 626, on the ground of its being "fit" for use as food.



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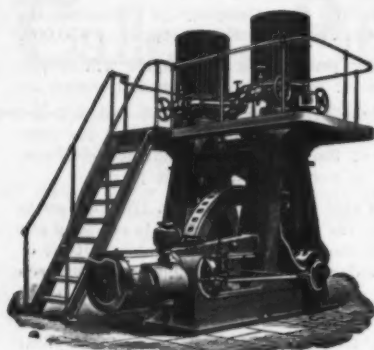
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110 Liberty Street, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

Consul John E. Hopley, at Southampton, England, has submitted to the Department at Washington a report of the organization of the Southampton Cold Storage Company, Ltd. Consul Hopley says:

"I have to report that the Southampton Storage Company, Ltd., has been organized with a capital stock of £250,000 (\$1,216,625).

"Notwithstanding the growth of Southampton in the past few years as a receiving and shipping port, very little provision has been made here for shipments of frozen meats, arrangements for the care of these being practically confined to the ports of London and Liverpool. At these two ports the number of cattle and sheep discharged were 1,003,483 in 1896 and 1,111,105 in 1898, being an increase of 107,622. The quantity of meat discharged

requiring refrigeration at the same ports was 9,545,600 cwt. (1,069,107,200 lbs.) in 1896 and 11,965,569 cwt. (1,340,143,728 lbs.) in 1898, showing an increase of 2,419,969 cwt. (271,036,528 lbs.).

"The Southampton Cold Storage Company, in conjunction with the London & Southwestern Railway Company, has leased ten acres of dock and land accommodation on the Test quay, at the Southwestern docks, and will erect the largest cold storage warehouses in England. They will have a storage capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet with pens for 2,000 head of cattle. The situation is such that vessels will be able to unload, at any state of the tide, alongside the warehouses, and all goods can be loaded direct from the warehouses to the cars.

"The buildings will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1900, the capital stock having already been subscribed. The company will

also have several steamers of 6,000 tons running between here and the United States.

"While considerable stock and meat is received from the Cape, Australia and Canada, yet the bulk of it comes from the United States, and the company is organized with American and British capital, two of the five members of the board of directors being citizens of the United States.

"This company will add largely to the business between this port and the United States."

Look Out for Check 13,600.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) Cold Storage Company gives notice that the payment on the following described check has been stopped and cautions the public against negotiating for same. The check is numbered 13,600, dated June 22, 1899, and is drawn to the order of L. Wood for the sum of \$468.85, and is signed by the Minneapolis Cold Storage Company.

Ice and Refrigeration

NOTES.

—Baker & King's new ice plant, at Belton, Tex., is producing twenty-five tons per day for local needs and export.

—Joseph C. Lardy will build a large cold storage warehouse at Ludington, Mich., in the fall. This will also be a commission house.

—Adolph Coors, of Golden, Col., has purchased property on Wewatta street, for \$20,000. On this he will build a commodious warehouse. The property has about 125 feet front.

—The St. Clair Creamery Co., of St. Clair, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to buy and sell milk. The incorporators are: J. F. Ruff, C. H. Otter, A. M. Ruff, T. S. Otter, all of St. Clair.

—It is announced that the Prescott Raymond Creamery has begun operations at Derry, N. H. At the recent opening day there were received 1,294 pounds of milk. Mr. Ernest Boyd, of Schuylerville, N. Y., is the manager.

—The Pennsylvania Ice Company, of Altoona, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture ice. The capital is \$100,000. The incorporators are: F. H. Seely, V. P. Kuhn, W. B. Glenn, J. Tate, C. M. Werts, all of Altoona, Pa.

—The Elgin Creamery Company, of Mingau Valley, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$4,000. The directors are: Northrop Kinzie, William Hilliard, Maplewood; Joshua P. Royce, and William McIntyre, Mingau Valley.

—The Misko Ice Company, of New York City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 to manufacture ice machines and refrigerators, etc. Corporators: J. Scott, E. R. Holden, H. A. Darnell, J. E. Harrington, W. Darnell, all of New York City.

—A building permit has been granted to Ellwood M. Smith to erect a two-story brick cold storage building and smokehouse at the northwest corner of Ninth street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. This structure is for the Girard Avenue Market Company, of that city.

—The Standard Ice Company have begun the work of demolishing the old buildings of the Standard Manufacturing Company on River avenue, Allegheny, Pa., where a new ice plant is to be built to cost about \$300,000. It is expected to be in operation by October 1, and it is said will be one of the most complete in the world.

—The Gerlach Hotel, at 49-55 W. Twenty-seventh street, New York City, has been leased to Warren Leland, Jr., for a term of years. This hotel will be entirely refurnished with refrigerating plants, electric light and improved heating apparatus. MacLay & Davies, of New York City, are the lessors for J. Pierpont Morgan, to whom the property belongs.

—A building license has been issued to the New England Dairy Company to build a large plant at Hazel street, New Haven, Conn. The structure will be 55x114 feet and mostly two stories high. There will be a 19x114 foot wing, and a companion building, 30x30 feet. These buildings will cost about \$15,000. The plans for this plant were drawn by D. K. Grant at New Haven.

—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the W. M. Wood Company, manufacturer of ice machines and cold storage plants, whose office is at No. 11 Broadway, New York, by Thomas R. Wheelock, of Boston, a creditor, for \$7,500; Henry Parkman, of Boston, \$7,000, and Charles E. S. Wood, of Portland, Ore., \$7,000; all the claims being for money lent to the company. They allege the company admitted in writing on June 13 its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in May, 1897, with an authorized capital of \$125,000, and was carried on principally by money advanced by the stockholders. Thos. R. Wheelock was president. The machines were manufactured for the company in Bridgeport, Conn.

—The new plant of the Consumers' Ice Company, of Norristown, Pa., is now completed and in operation. The water supply is obtained from five artesian wells on the premises, located near a storage tank in the basement. Their depth varies from 150 to 775 feet. The capacity of the new plant is fifty tons a day. That of the old was twenty tons daily, so that the two as they are now united, turn out a daily product of seventy tons, or 140,000 pounds daily. The new portion of the establishment is 56 feet wide and 105 feet in depth. It is built in the most substantial manner, to accommodate the weight of machinery, material and finished product. The officers of the company are: Atwood Yeakle, president; Ezra H. Brown, secretary and treasurer; Isaac S. Yeakle, chairman of the executive committee. Frank G. Seitz is superintendent.

—Stockholders of the Great Falls Ice Company, of Washington, D. C., have received a letter, signed by one of the stockholders of the company, stating that the American Ice Company, which is known in that city as the Knickerbocker Ice Company, had made an offer to purchase a control or all of the stock of the company at \$175 per share. The letter points out the probability in the near future of an ice war, now that the ice business of the city is practically controlled by these two concerns, and, it is added, in that event the stock of the company will not be worth as much as it is at present. In conclusion the writer of the letter states that he intends to accept this offer and advises other stockholders to do the same. He requests those who decide to accept to send their names to the secretary of the company. It is stated that this action can not be considered officially, as the directors of the company have not authorized it. It is further said this is the highest price yet offered, as the previous offer from the same parties of \$200 per share was only for a control of the stock.

The Ice Plant for Porto Rico.

Lieut. Daniel F. Brinsley, while serving with his regiment, the Forty-seventh Brooklyn, N. Y., saw the great need of an ice manufacturing plant at Porto Rico, as already noted in this journal. These additional details will be interesting. On the Lieutenant's return to Brooklyn he organized the Porto Rican Crystal Plate and Cold Storage Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The plant is to be built on the only steamship dock in San Juan, the Marino Wharf. Rassback & Daly, of 234 Broadway, New York, have the contract, and the new ice company has its office at 353 Third street, Jersey City.

"We calculate to make ice and put anything and everything in cold storage," said Lieut. Brinsley, "such as vegetables, fruits, butter, lard, beer, mineral waters and a thousand other articles. The plant will take up a space 184 by 70, and will be two stories high. The water, which will be produced from a private company, will cost us twelve cents per ton, Spanish money, which is equal to seven or eight cents of our money, and we calculate on using about sixty-five tons daily. The entire plant will cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000."

African Cold Storage Plant.

It is rumored that an issue of \$450,000, divided into debenture stock preference and ordinary shares in the South African Supply and Cold Storage Company, Limited, of Cape Town, will be made in the near future. The directorate contains the names of three members of the late Cape Ministry, with Sir Gordon Sprigg as chairman.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

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The Best Coating for Pipes, Coils, Condensers, Vats, Etc.

The P & B PAINTS are entirely acid and alkali proof.
They are also unaffected by extremes in temperature.

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Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
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Because we manufacture
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Plants.*

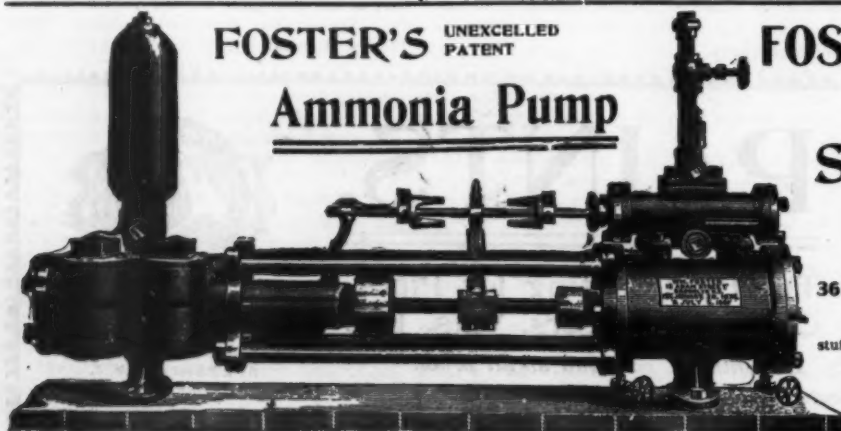
Anyone competent to
operate motive power
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ONE TON TO
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GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.



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Ammonia Pump

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FOSTER'S EXCELSION ROTARY PUMPS,

Bear and Mash, Boiler Feed, Tank, Air, Deep
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36 and 38 Bridge St.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The advantages of this Pump are, its extra long double
stuffing-box, which is so arranged that any leakage from first
stuffing-box is carried back into the suction again. It
has extra hard steel Piston Rod, which is made in two
sections, so as to be easily replaced when ammonia part
of piston rod is worn out, and without necessitating the
removal of the steam portion of rod.

Try our WANT AND FOR SALE Columns.

FISH FREEZING FOR EXPORT.

At New Westminster, British Columbia, the Colonial Packing Company is arranging for the shipping of fresh fish to Europe, the company having already an extensive plant for that purpose. After the fish are thoroughly cleaned, they are placed in a cooling room, where all heat is gradually removed, then they are taken to one of the five "sharp freezing" rooms, 40x50 feet, in which the temperature may be regulated at will, if necessary, to 10° below zero. From thence they are taken to the packing or bath room, placed on trucks and all are lowered into freezing water. When taken out they are encrusted in a complete thin icy coating. Each fish is then wrapped in double folds of specially prepared oil paper, packed into cases and elevated to the storage rooms. The process is now finished, excepting for those destined for the English market, which are taken out of the cases and recoated with ice. In this freezing process, which is styled the Light-foot system, the coils are located in a strictly air-tight room and the air, while as cold as desirable, is kept fresh and with free circulation. The whole plant is modeled on the establishment at Prescott, twenty-five miles from Portland, Ore., whose manager, Mr. Mason, is in charge of the new enterprise at New Westminster.

The company will take from the Frazer river, sockeye salmon, springs, cohoes and steelheads, and probably sturgeon, and halibut as the business increases.

The English market is the one which is especially in view, and most of the fish will be shipped to Britain. Great care will, therefore, be exercised over the fish from the time they are caught till they are marketed. The company's steamers will be provided with ice and other facilities, so that the fish will arrive at the freezing works absolutely fresh, and, months afterwards, be delivered in practically the same condition thousands of miles away.

The company has strong faith in the possibilities of this branch of trade, and anticipates that, in a year or two, a similar but much larger plant will have to be erected at New Westminster. The firm calculates on freezing and shipping to England, at least, 1,000 tons of salmon this year, and is sparing no expense to give the business a good start and a fair trial.

VILTER MFG. CO.'S CONTRACTS.

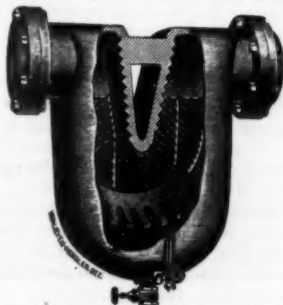
The Vilter Manufacturing Company, builders of refrigerating and ice-making machinery, Corliss engines, etc., Milwaukee, Wis., have recently closed contracts with the following parties:

Merchants' Ice Company, Norristown, Pa., one 150-ton refrigerating machine; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., New York, one 200-ton refrigerating machine (fourth order); People's Ice Company, Shenandoah, Pa., one 15-ton ice plant; Austin Ice Company, Austin, Tex., one 20-ton ice-making machine; Cadwell & Swatling, Willcox, Ariz., one 4-ton refrigerating plant, with 3,000-pound ice plant; Elk Brewing Company, Kittanning, Pa., one 40-ton refrigerating machine (second order); Standard Malt and Hop Brewing Company, Guttenburg, N. J., one 50-ton refrigerating machine; Columbus Brewing Company, Columbus, O., one 40-ton and one 20-ton refrigerating machine and plant; Anderton Brewing Company, Beaver Falls, Pa., one 50-ton refrigerating plant; Deere & Co. Plow Works, Moline, Ill., one 40-ton refrigerating plant; Clarinda Poultry, Butter and Egg Company, Clarinda, Ia., one 10-ton refrigerating machine; Schmauss Company, meat, Rockford, Ill., one 15-ton refrigerating plant; John Blankenbuhler, bakery, Zanesville, O., one 40-ton refrigerating plant; Burckhardt's

Brewery, Akron, O., one 40-ton refrigerating plant; Twin City Ice and Cold Storage Company, Champaign, Ill., one 40-ton refrigerating plant; Ramirez y Zepeda, packers, City of Mexico, one 35-ton refrigerating plant; National Biscuit Co., Cambridgeport, Mass., one 10-ton refrigerating plant with 2-ton ice plant; Valley Iron Works, Williamsport, Pa., one 18x42 Corliss engine; Beaver Dam Malleable Iron Co., Beaver Dam, Wis., one 15x36 Corliss engine; Crane Company, pipe fittings, Chicago, Ill., one 24x48 Corliss engine; M. B. Helmer, flour and feed, Fond du Lac, Wis., one 14x36 Corliss engine; Romadka Brothers, trunk makers, Milwaukee, Wis., one 18x42 Corliss engine; J. E. Botsford, grain, Port Huron, Mich., one 26x48 Corliss engine.

STEAM SEPARATOR TEST.

At the recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Washington, D. C., F. L. Emory presented a paper on the test of a steam separator which created considerable comment both at this meeting, and some criticism among engineers since. The Austin Separator Company, of Detroit, Mich., state that the machine used by Prof. Emory in his test was their horizontal type of the Austin separator and that the extra-

**AUSTIN HORIZONTAL SEPARATOR.**

ordinary results obtained by him may be secured on almost any of the thousands of these machines now in commission in the United States.

Readers of The National Provisioner will remember that this separator is the same on which Mr. Voges, of the Springfield Coal & Ice Company, testified to at the national convention of ice manufacturers, in April, as having enabled him to secure absolutely pure ice by extracting every particle of oil from his exhaust steam which he condensed for ice making purposes.

The Statue of Liberty, reproduced in 3,000 pounds of olive castile soap, has attracted admiring throngs at the window of a store in Milwaukee, Wis. The work is that of a Vienna sculptor, and the ingenious work of art holds in the right hand for the evening display an electric light.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

A Produce Exchange membership was sold at \$100.

Winchester Noyes (J. R. Winchester & Co., steamship agents) was elected a member at the last meeting of the Board of Managers.

The Produce Exchange will be closed July 3, as well as on the "Fourth," as decided upon by a vote of the members this week. The Chicago Board of Trade will be closed as well both days.

Visitors at the Exchange: W. F. Gebhart, Dayton, O.; F. E. Linduhl, Duluth; S. P. Linden, Minneapolis; L. R. Carter, W. A. Gardner, W. F. Ranstruck, St. Louis; W. Frisbee, W. S. Samson, G. W. Sheldon and J. D. Perrin, Chicago.

Proposed for membership: Thomas Gregory Readdy (H. B. Rebert & Co., commercial brokers), by Henry R. Herbert; Frank Ravelock (The Hill Bros. Co., importers and jobbers of fruit), by W. A. Williamson; Charles F. Stoppaine (Ennis & Stoppaine, bankers and brokers), by Mortimer H. Wagar.

Mr. Beinecke's Safe Arrival.

Mr. B. Beinecke, president of the Eastmans Company, of New York, who sailed recently for a trip to Europe, arrived safely in England whence he will proceed to the Continent. Last year when Mr. Beinecke went abroad for his health, he went a very sick man, his nervous system doubtless having been heavily taxed by overwork. His trip this year is under quite different circumstances, his health being better and his whole system more robust. It is therefore expected that he will receive the full benefits of the recreation and relaxation which his present trip will give him.

New Venezuelan Tariff.

Minister Loomis writes from Caracas:

The Venezuelan Congress, which has now adjourned, has enacted a new tariff law; but, owing to the numerous amendments made to the original bill, it is not possible to get a corrected copy for transmission by this mail. It can be said, however, that there will be an average increase of 25 per cent. on existing duties, a very few articles—flour among them—being excepted. In addition to the advance in duties made by the new law, power is given the President to add 25 per cent. more to any or all of the new schedules, as he may see fit. In short, the new law makes it possible for the President to regulate the tariff pretty much as he deems best. The new duties will probably not be imposed for sixty or seventy days. No date, I think, has been fixed for putting the tariff into effect. Mr. Loomis gives these advices under date of May 22.

Lekkoene Soap Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. Corporators: Joseph A. Lucas, Elphick R. Ede, John M. H. Burgett; to make soap at Chicago.

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World's
Finest
Lard

AND



Just What the Name Implies.

PUT UP IN ALL SIZES OF TINS AND WOODEN PACKAGES.

BIG NEW TEXAS CATTLE COMPANY.

L. M. Grogan, a member of the Legislature of Texas, is authority for the statement that an English syndicate, with a capital of \$100,000,000, has started in to purchase all the cattle in Texas with a view of cornering the cattle market of this country. He says that the syndicate is operating the state through George B. Loving, of Fort Worth, and that in the Pan Handle and West Texas, from which sections he has just arrived, options have been secured on hundreds of thousands of head of cattle.

These options include cattle of all classes as well as ranch properties in every instance when attainable.

Mr. Grogan is a cattle man in the Pan Handle, and claims to have positive knowledge of the movement that is being made by the English syndicate to buy up all the cattle in Texas. Mr. Loving, the representative of the syndicate, is Secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and is thoroughly familiar with the market and existing conditions as to the cattle industry in the states. The total number of cattle in the state is about 6,000,000 head, and their assessed valuation is about \$40,000,000.

Mr. Loving, in an interview, said that the company would be an American organization, composed of New York capitalists, and not Englishmen, as reported, and that the intention is to form a company with \$40,000,000 capital, \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of which will be used in the purchase of cattle and ranch property in this state, the balance of the capital stock to be used in operating the concern. It is claimed that the business can be more successfully conducted and at less expense under a single management. For the past two months parties representing Mr.

Loving have taken options on cattle and ranches to the amount of \$20,000,000. These options expire July 1, but it is understood that, if necessary, they can be renewed.

Mr. Loving says there is no intention to form a cattle trust, but merely an extensive cattle business, the largest in the world.

The syndicate is reported to have secured options on the extensive ranches and cattle of the following stockmen: The Pan Handle County Company, Johnson Brothers, C. C. Slaughter, Winfield Scott, Crowder Brothers, R. C. Ware, A. B. Robertson and John Scharbauer, as well as a number of smaller ranches.

The aggregate number of cattle owned by these stockmen is about eight hundred thousand head, or nearly one-sixth of the estimated total number of cattle in the state.

Attorney-General T. S. Smith, at Austin, stated Monday that he would keep his eye on the syndicate. Under the provisions of the existing anti-trust law of Texas the live stock industry is exempt, but there is no such exemption in the new anti-trust law, which goes into effect January 31, 1900.

If the present combination of capital that is securing options on all the available cattle and ranches in Texas is in the nature of a trust, within the meaning of the new and far-reaching act, and should it be in operation when the law becomes effective, it will be vigorously attacked by the state.

It is the opinion of prominent stockmen that the operations of the syndicate will be of benefit to the cattle industry, and that it will be impossible for it to freeze out the cattlemen, who will profit by the rise of prices. Should the syndicate be successful in the present negotiations, it is their intention to stock up their ranches to the limit, and by a concentration of effort to handle the stock on a more economical basis than at present.

A dispatch from Fort Worth intimated that Swift and Company and Armour & Co. were interested in this big Texas cattle scheme.

J. O. Armour, of Armour & Co., said that, so far as the reference to the Armour Company was concerned, there was no ground for the report.

"We are not interested, directly or indirectly, in any such deal," said Mr. Armour. "I cannot say, however, that such a syndicate is not being formed, but I do not think it is probable. It may be possible to control the output of manufactured products for a time by an immense aggregation of capital, but such a thing is impossible with natural or growing products. Almost everything that grows in America can be cultivated over such broad areas of land that I cannot see how any one can form a controlling syndicate in any of the natural products of the country."

"A syndicate to control the breeding, fattening, and sale of cattle would present more difficulties than almost anything else I can think of unless it would be hogs. Both can be raised successfully in every State in the Union, the only difference being that a crop of hogs can be raised in six months, while it takes three years to mature cattle."

"To buy up land enough to control the feeding of the great majority of the cattle, and the cattle also, would require fabulous sums—more money than I think could be brought together for such a purpose."

Mr. Swift denied that his company was interested in the cattle syndicate.

"As for being interested in a syndicate to control the breeding, growing, and sale of cattle, that is not a possibility. Such a syndicate could hardly succeed. I do not think an attempt to corner the cattle of the country could succeed, no matter how much capital was interested. Every farmer in America can grow cattle to advantage when the market is at all favorable, and a syndicate that attempted to handle the entire product would find itself confronting a mighty problem."

The.... Laboratory Department of The National Provisioner

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TO THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE
EXCHANGE,

Also Analytical and Consulting Chemists to the packinghouse and allied industries, is prepared to undertake the analysis of all products and supplies of the Packinghouse, Tannery, Soap Factory, Fertilizer Works and the Cottonseed industry.

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150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

D. B. MARTIN,

Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.

Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers

.....Of

Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, = = Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

quite critical about quality and the proportion of stock that will pass inspection as extras is not as large as heretofore. Many holders would modify late asking prices if they could induce some class of buyers to take hold. State creamery is only fair; state dairy steady; imitation creamery steady, especially for fancy quality; factory firm. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	a 19
" " firsts	18 a 16 1/2
" " seconds	17 a 17 1/2
" " thirds	16 a 16 1/2
" " State, extras	18 a 19
" " firsts	18 a 18 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	16 a 17 1/2
State dairy, half skin tubs, fancy	17 a 17 1/2
" " firsts	16 a 17
" " Weish tubs, fancy	17 a 17 1/2
" " firsts	16 a 16 1/2
" " tubs, seconds	15 a 15 1/2
" " thirds	14 a 14 1/2
Western, imitation creamery extras	16 a 16 1/2
" " firsts	14 a 15 1/2
" " seconds	13 a 14
" " factory, fresh extras	14 a 14 1/2
" " firsts	14 a 14 1/2
" " seconds	13 a 13 1/2
" " thirds	12 a 13

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 37,686 boxes; previous six days, 34,347 boxes. There was comparatively little large cheese available; small size full cream, while by no means active, still are having a fair movement to home trade buyers. Skims quiet, but steadily held for choice grades; ordinary lots greatly neglected. We quote:

State, full cream, large white, fancy	a 9
" " large colored, fancy	a 9
" " large, white, good to prime	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " small, colored, fancy	a 9
" " white, fancy	a 9
" " good to prime	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " common to fair	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " light skims, small choice	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " large, "	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " part skims, small choice	6 1/2 a 7
" " large choice	6 1/2 a 7
" " good to prime	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" " common to fair	4 1/2 a 5
" " full skims	a 3 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 56,505 cases; previous six days, 69,627 cases. Arrivals are running considerably lighter than last week and there is only a moderate proportion of really fine to fancy stock contained in them. But, while the scarcity of gilt-edge eggs is felt among the most fastidious buyers, there seems to be enough fairly useful stock to satisfy all actual needs and prices show no advance. The condition of much of the supply makes prompt sales imperative and on average qualities the pressure to effect quick sales is pretty strong. Even the Ohio, Indiana and Michigan goods are often quite seriously heated and values for all such are weak and uncertain. Good dirties barely steady; under grades dull and weak. We quote:

State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz.	15 1/2 a 16
Mich., North. O. and N. Ind., firsts	a 15 1/2
Other Western, firsts, reg. pkd.	15 a 15 1/2
Southwestern, ordinary quality	14 a 14 1/2

QUOTATIONS—LOSS OFF.

State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz.	15 1/2 a 16
Mich., North. O. and N. Ind., firsts	a 15 1/2
Other Western, firsts, reg. pkd.	15 a 15 1/2
Southwestern, ordinary quality	14 a 14 1/2

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Western, extras*	a 15 1/2
" " selected, prime	a 14 1/2
" " reg. pkgs. av. prime, 30-doz. case	3 50 a 4 10
Western, reg. packing, low grade, 30-doz. case	3 20 a 3 55
Kentucky, reg. packing, 30-doz. case	3 20 a 3 50
Southern	3 05 a 3 20
Dirties, good to choice, per 30-doz. case	3 35 a 3 50
" " common to good, 30-doz. case	3 75 a 3 50
Checks, prime, per 30-doz. case	a 2 90
" " poor to good, 30-doz. case	2 00 a 2 75

*Free from all small and dirty; 80 per cent. perfectly fresh, reasonably full, strong and sweet; balance sweet except loss which must not exceed one dozen; new cases, perfect packing.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market continues very quiet, at about steady prices. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 50 a 31 00
" " raw, per ton	20 00 a 30 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 55 a 1 67 1/2
" " to arrive	1 55 a 1 82 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton	12 00 a 13 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-18 per cent.	a 1 4
ammonia	a 2 00
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	15 00 a 16 00
Tankage, 8 and 10 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	14 25 a 14 75
" " 8 and 10 "	13 50 a 14 00
" " 4 and 10 "	13 00 a 13 50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7 50 a 8 00
Asentine, per unit, det. New York	1 55 a 1 90
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	19 00 a 20 25
Fish scrap, dried "	20 00 a 20 50

Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	a 3 15
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	a 3 40
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	a 3 00
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	8 00 a 8 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3 40 a 3 50
The same dried	4 20 a 4 25

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 70 a 8 95
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 00 a 10 05
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00 a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 p. cent., fut. ship	1 70 a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 85 a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 50 per cent. loss than 3 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01 a 1 13
The same, spot	1 04 a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 09 1/2 a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 26 per cent., per unit S. F.	36 1/2 a 37 1/2

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Ammoniates have been in fairly good request the month past, but buyers refused to operate without concessions in price. Their demands were rewarded with a gradually declining market assisted by free offerings of speculative holdings of high grade tankage, the last sales of which were made at \$1.80 and 10 delivered Baltimore.

The foreign inquiry for blood seems withdrawn entirely, and even resales at a decided loss are noted of 500 tons blood, which was bought early in the month, ostensibly for export. Producers generally have been above the market. Eastern manufacturers claim full supplies for fall trade, while the South hesitates to buy much in face of a very weak and declining market for cotton.

The fish catch is reported good on Chesapeake Bay, but poor so far in Northern waters, where the bulk of the catch is taken. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 7 and 25, \$14.00@14.25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 12, \$16.50@17.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15, \$16.00@16.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$15.50@16.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.50@1.52 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.50@1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.77 1/2@1.80 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.80@1.82 1/2 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia is quiet. Foreign is quoted at \$3.15 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore. Speculative offerings for next six months are reported at \$3.07 1/2 to \$3.10. Domestic has been offered in a small way in competition at the same price.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.60 to 1.70 for 50 per c.
76 " Caustic Soda	1.70 to 1.75 for 50 per cent.
98 " Caustic Soda	1.70 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda, 2 1/2 cts. lb.	
98 " Pure Alkali	85-90 cts. for 48 p. c.
48 " Soda Ash	95c-1.01 per 100 lbs.
Crystal Carbonate Soda	1.45-1.55 per 100 lbs.
Caustic Potash	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	7 1/2 cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	5 1/2-6 1/2 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cts. gallon.
" " Food	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	55 to 58 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocoonut Oil	7 1/2 to 7 3/4 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocoonut Oil	5 1/2 to 6 cts. lb.
Cuban Cocoonut Oil	5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cts. lb.
Castorseed Oil	25-30 cts. gallon.
Resin	\$2.00 to \$3.50 per 200 lb.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	65 to 75c a piece
Calves' heads, scaled	35 to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	40 to 75c a pair
" " beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c a piece
Bolls, beef	14c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	25 to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 45 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	55 00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	150 00-190 00
" " 7 1/2 oz. and und., "	100 00-150 00
" " No. 3	50 00-90 00
Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00-5 00
" " Wet, "	1 50-3 00
Cattle switches, per pos.	3-5c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	a 3
Suet, fresh and heavy	a 4
Shop bones, per cwt.	30 a 50

SHEEPSKINS.

Lambskins	75 a 80
Shearings	45 a 50

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	17
No. 2 Skins	15
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 15 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	1.65
Branded Kips, heavy	1.55
Light Branded Kips	1.80
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.25
Branded C. S.	75
Bobs or deacons	80

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " " " per kg, 50 bbls.	\$95 00
" " " " medium, per bbl.	50
" " " " narrow	40
" " " " domestic	40
Hog, American, per lb.	30
" " bbls, per lb.	20
" " 1/2 bbls, per lb.	32
" " kgs, per lb.	22
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f. o. b. N. Y.	15
" " " " " " Chicago	12
" " " " " " "	3 a 3
" " bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	a 5
" " " " " " Chicago	a 7 1/2
" " " " " " "	4 c
" " middles, per set (57/80 ft.), f. o. b. N. Y.	a 50
" " " " " " Ohio	45
" " " " " " "	7 a 8
" " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	2 a 3
" " " " " " No. 2's	2 a 3
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	11 1/2	12
" " White	18 1/2	19
" " Penang, White	17	17 1/2
" " Red Zanzibar	14	15
" " Shot	13	
Allspice	3	11
Coriander	3	5
Cloves	10	14
Mace	45	48
Nutmegs, 1 lb.	34	40
Ginger, Jamaica	18	20
" " African	6	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
" " Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 50 a 3 85
Refined—Granulated	4 a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
I Extra	18c
I	17c
IX moulding	16c
IX	16 1/2c
IX	16c
IX	14c
IX	13c
IX	12c
IX	11c
IX	10c
IX	9c

STRICTLY PURE SPICES

Ground Especially for the
...PROVISION TRADE.

"Ardenter Brand."

WM. G. DEAN & SON,

Importers and Manufacturers, Washington and North Moore Streets, NEW YORK.
Write for prices, which are the lowest.

Retail Department.

THE FATAL CANKERS.

If the retailer will balance up his books well and carefully study the accounts he will find that the "dead-beat," the delinquent customer, and the cut-rate marketmen have done him more injury than all other causes combined. The whole question of profit and loss comes down to the simple word "cash." That influence or cause which has kept the cash from the cash box of the shopman and the storekeeper has been the canker which has eaten out the surplus from which the retailer can write the word "profit." The "cut-rate" butcher, for instance, who sells almost at the price which he pays can but fail and hide in this swindling transaction the money he should have accumulated from sales at a proper price. The trade knows he will go to the wall and awaits the "I-told-you-so" time. But, in the meantime, the other marketmen have to cut profits to do business and that means only so much loss during the "cut-rate" period. The mind of the purchaser is unduly poisoned in the matter of prices. There is quite a gang of these price-slashers in a large city and smaller communities are not devoid of them.

The "dead beat" is a clear loss. This class of customer figures largely on nearly every butcher's and grocer's books. The delinquent is that class of customer which is "willing to pay the whole bill these hard times if a little of it is deducted" for a horde of patent reasons given by the "commuter," for they are simply trade commutators. All of these people shave and cut the retailer's profits and cause him to wince these hard times when the shortage of stock and other causes send up the price of stuff.

We believe that if the marketman surrounds every transaction with caution and sees that all of his money for goods sold gets back into his till he will have less cause to feel other troubles, and be in a better position to fight other troubles when they confront him. Try it.

THE ICE WORM.

Make your own pure ice, then you will not have the "ice worm."

The "ice worm" is a real creeper which inhabits ice. He lives there and flourishes there. The river, lake and pond ice is full of this no-ped. Such ice is not healthy, and when a butcher pays large sums to keep this high-priced cooling agent about him and his premises, he is unconscious of many things.

There is a worse "ice worm" than the little arctic creature which comes to the surface during the night and creeps back into the polar bosom of the congealed mass with the coming of the morning sun. That worse ice worm is the borer which gets into a man's accounts and bores out the profits in his business and helps to land that market man on

the bankruptcy counter. One of these "worms" is better known as the "ice bill." It digs, and digs, and digs. And it eats, and eats, and eats until the market man who does not put in an ice machine himself nor combines with his fellow butchers and grocers to put in a syndicate "cold blast" plant, has naught but unpaid bills to remind him of the annual deficiencies on his books which are drawing his business into the vortex of ruin.

We have repeatedly drawn the butcher and the grocer's attention to the ice matter. It looks small in one way. It looks smaller because the need of cooling is felt. Those butcher, for instance, who have a small ice machine installed, see the benefit of such a plant. Ice is unsatisfactory at all times. No packer will use it if he can possibly get another refrigerant. It is a moist, expensive chill. It has a bad effect on meat, dries it out and shrivels it.

AN EXCUSE WHICH CONVICTS.

Stamford's only excuse for not joining the Connecticut State Retail Butchers' Association is that "there is too much price-cutting among the retailers" in that city. This is the very reason why the butchers should get into an organized body and regulate this killing evil. There is some unbrotherly and unnatural business excuse for so suicidal a thing as price-cutting in the meat trade.

If there ever was a time when business men should get together and advise among themselves for the good of their trade it is now when every kind of meat is dear. The packers themselves says: "The retail butchers to raise the price of meat. They are hard enough pressed to pay their bills to us and we can not sell meat any cheaper because it comes high to us."

The reason urged by the Stamford butchers for not going into association is a confession of a guilty conscience which sees its error but feels that some explanation is required, no matter how weak or ludicrous it be. Self-interest would seem to draw these marketmen into a body and bind them there for harmony and their mutual benefit.

CORPORATION SPIRIT.

By Wm. H. Freeman.

Centralized power is the pulse to-day of our social anatomy. Joined forces are the successful forces only. It is the co-operative, the altruistic spirit that gives body to a movement and movement to a body. Two men undertaking the same kind of business in a village or town will accomplish most in a co-operative, altruistic spirit. They need not mix tools nor talent, nor capital nor profits, nor toil under the same roof; yet they must work together if the highest results are to be reached. They and their enterprise constitute a body in that town or village, and

that body can have but one pulse. The same is true of any number of men in the same class of business. Best results come from corporate forces.

The corporation spirit is increasing. It is a good sign. Corporation is economy and utility. Corporation may bring much to few, but it brings some to all. The Standard Oil Company's gains are great, but we all buy oil cheaper because of the oil corporations. Combines and monopolies are oppressive to the masses; a true corporation never.

The Retail Butchers' Association is infant breath of this corporation spirit. It is a groping after the great truth. It is a preparation for the fuller, deeper breathing of a wider corporate feeling. The existence of the association, the strength of the association, the growth of the association are evidences of this fact. The New York Fat Melting Association and the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association are the initial action of other movements. Corporate enterprise is the spirit of the times.

Weighty Freight Weights.

The San Francisco (Cal.) butchers have their beef troubles. They are involved in freight rates, which are explained in the following memorial letter:

missioners—Gentlemen: We beg to call your attention to the following statement of freight To the Honorable Board of Railroad Com-

charges on cattle, per car:
From Gilroy to San Francisco, distance 81 miles, \$20; from Gilroy to stockyards, distance about 75 miles, \$23; from Gilroy to Sacramento, distance about 158 miles, \$28; from Coyote to San Francisco, distance about 75 miles, \$18; from Coyote to stockyards, distance about 69 miles, \$23; from Coyote to Sacramento, distance about 152 miles, \$28.

We also request that the Southern Pacific Company return our teams and wagons free from San Francisco, when empty and after they have made their delivery of meat in San Francisco; rate being entirely too high, works a great hardship on Oakland butchers. If we pay for teams and wagons one way, and 65 cents per ton regardless of number of tons, for instance as per their circular letter to us, they charge 75 cents per ton when under three tons, and 65 cents per ton when over three tons, we ask that they make a flat rate of 65 cents per ton regardless of quantity. Very respectfully yours,

OAKLAND MEAT COMPANY,
By J. F. REYNOLDS, President.

The Railroad Commission will consider the matter at their regular meeting in July. Something should be done. The relief is needed and it should be granted and then enforced.

**The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending June 28, seized the following quantities of meats: Beef, 3,250 lbs.; sheep, 860 lbs.; veal, 4,600 lbs.; poultry, \$5,600 lbs.; hogs, 2,700 lbs.; total, 17,010 lbs.

"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.
113-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.



COUNTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health, has for some time been inspecting the slaughterhouses of the State. His sanitary inspectors visited every abattoir in towns of 500 population and upwards. The conclusions and observations of this department have been handed to the State government in a searching report.

At the great majority of slaughterhouses the offal is fed to hogs. The fats are also rendered at most of the slaughterhouses.

Speaking of the report Dr. Fulton said: "Slaughterhouses in towns, if not obliged to conform to sanitary regulations, are very likely to become nuisances and to menace public health. The rendering of animal fats is always an offensive operation, and while the influence of such work upon public health cannot be clearly traced, its bad effect upon comfort is undisputed. There is no necessity for the employment of open kettles in these processes and their use should be forbidden by law. The fats can always be sold in the rough to large establishments, where the fats are separated in tight tanks, with a minimum of offense, and at less cost than is possible to the small operator.

"Feeding slaughterhouse offal to hogs is, first of all, a filthy and wasteful manner of disposing of the refuse. Nuisance is bound to arise on such premises. The pork of offal-fed hogs is always of poor quality and may be positively dangerous. There should be a law against feeding either the blood or other uncooked offal of slaughterhouses to hogs. It is well known that offal-fed hogs are very apt to get trichinosis.

"Many butchers took the trouble, to explain to our inspector that their hogs are corn-fed for a few weeks before being slaughtered. This undoubtedly improves the quality of the pork, but it does not in the least affect the chances of an infected hog becoming the carrier of trichinosis to human beings. Neither will six weeks' corn-feeding produce good firm pork in an offal-fed hog.

"This whole matter of the regulation of slaughterhouses needs to be taken up by the sanitary authorities of the towns and villages in this State. It is worth while to remark that the smaller towns have the best regulations. Cambridge has rid herself of both hog pens and slaughterhouses within the last three years, and is the only town of over 4,000 inhabitants which is so distinguished. In the larger towns and cities the slaughterhouse nuisances have grown with the growth of the towns and seem strongly entrenched. The best solution of the problem would be the establishment near each town of one properly constructed modern abattoir equipped to handle all the refuse in a cheap and profitable manner. Local butchers could effect a considerable saving by renting the privileges of a joint abattoir."

Where Slaughtering is Done.

In forty-four towns of the State no slaughtering is done at all. The whole slaughtering business of the State of Maryland, outside of Baltimore City, is done in forty-eight towns.

The following condensation of the report as to slaughterhouses in towns under 2,000 inhabitants is very interesting reading:

Barton, Allegheny County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to shippers; fats rendered.
Belair, Hartford County—Fats rendered.
Berlin, Worcester County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Burkittsville, Frederick County—Fats rendered.

Chesapeake City, Cecil County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered; ice harvested from a pond draining a slaughterhouse.

Cecilton, Cecil County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered.

Church Creek, Dorchester County—Offal fed to hogs; pork used by butcher; fats rendered.

Church Hill, Queen Anne County—Fats rendered.

Clearspring, Washington County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Cockeysville, Baltimore County—Offal fed to hogs; pork all used in butcher's family.

Elkridge, Howard County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Ellicott City, Howard County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Emmitsburg, Frederick County—Offal fed to hogs; one butcher ships the pork to Baltimore; another uses it in his own family; fats rendered.

Federalburg, Caroline County—One filthy slaughterhouse; offal eaten by dogs; fats rendered.

Funkstown, Washington County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered.

Hampstead, Carroll County—Offal fed to hogs; pork used by butchers.

Hillsboro, Caroline County—Fats rendered.

Keedysville, Washington County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered.

Libertytown, Frederick County—Fats rendered.

Manchester, Carroll County—Fats rendered.

Middletown, Frederick County—Fats rendered.

New Windsor, Carroll County—Fats rendered; offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

North East, Cecil County—Fats rendered.

Oxford, Talbot County—Fats rendered.

Perryville, Cecil County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered.

Reisterstown, Baltimore County—Offal fed to hogs; pork shipped; fats rendered.

Rock Hall, Kent County—Fats rendered.

Sharpsburg, Washington County—Offal fed to hogs; butcher eats the pork; fats rendered.

Smithsburg, Washington County—Fats rendered; offal fed to hogs; pork eaten by butcher.

Sudlersville, Queen Anne County—Fats rendered.

Taneytown, Carroll County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered.

Thurmont, Frederick County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered.

Union Bridge, Carroll County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Williamsport, Washington County—Fats rendered; offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Woodsboro, Frederick County—Fats rendered.

In towns of between 2,000 and 4,000 inhabitants:

Chestertown, Kent County—Fats rendered; offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Lonaconing, Allegheny County—Fats rendered in open kettles; offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Mount Savage, Allegany County—Offal fed to hogs; pork sold to citizens.

Pocomoke City, Worcester County—Offal eaten by dogs and colored people; fats rendered.

In towns of over 4,000 inhabitants:

Annapolis—Fats rendered.

Cumberland—Seven slaughterhouses; four feed offal to hogs; pork sold to citizens; drainage into Will's Creek; fats rendered.

Frederick—Sixteen slaughterhouses; four render fats; five feed offal to hogs; four sell offal-fed pork to citizens.

Hagerstown—Twelve slaughterhouses; five feed offal to hogs; pork sold to citizens; fats rendered.

Havre de Grace—Offal fed to hogs; did not learn destination of pork.

No slaughtering is done in the following towns of under 2,000 inhabitants: Alberton, Aberdeen, Bladensburg, Boonsboro, Brooklyn, Centerville, Deal's Island, Denton, East Newmarket, Elkhart, Mines, Fairmount, Govans-town, Hancock, Hyattsville, Luthersville, Mardela Springs, Millington, Mount Vernon, Mount Washington, North East, Oakland, Port Deposit, Princess Anne, Queenstown, Savage, Snow Hill, Stevensville, Texas, Townson, Trappe, Vienna, Warren, Westover, Westernport and Wetheredville.

In towns of between 2,000 and 4,000 inhabitants—Catonsville, Crisfield, Easton, Elkton, Frostburg, Laurel, Sallsbury and St. Michaels.

In towns of over 4,000 inhabitants—Cambridge.

Beef Skinning Champion.

The champion beef killer of Ohio lives in the person of Charles Mack, of Dayton. He killed and skinned a beef in 5 minutes and 4 seconds at the Young Butchers' picnic in that city. The State record heretofore was 5 minutes 35 seconds, made in Cincinnati two years ago.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The barbecue and picnic of the Retail Butchers' Association of St. Paul, Minn., which took place at Bald Eagle, on Wednesday was a great event. Thousands of people turned out to eat the excellent barbecue prepared by that noted 'cue cooker, Prof. Brauch, who prepared the famous barbecue at Cincinnati in 1894, and to witness the following sports and amusements along with other things:

A 100-yard dash for members of the society, 50-yard dash for fat men, 50-yard dash for ladies of the society, ladies' egg race, 100-yard dash for retail employees, egg race for girls under 16, cake walk, sack race, pie-eating contest for boys under 16, 100-yard dash for wholesale and retail employees, rope climbing contest for boys under 16, ladies' nail-driving contest, 50-yard dash for boys under 14, putting the shot for wholesale and retail employees, prize waltz for butchers.

A special train out of the Union depot over the St. Paul & Duluth road in sections took the party to the grounds.

The following committees had all of the details of the varied duties in hand:

Arrangements, G. E. Bruckner, L. Matezyski, H. W. Janssen, P. Memmer, C. Eisenmenger, L. Arbogast; sports, O. E. Adam, A. Friedmann, P. Murawski; order, J. P. Classen, G. Pabst, P. Nash, C. H. Houck, B. Hansen; bar, C. Eschbach; judges of the races, L. Arbogast, P. Memmer, H. W. Janssen, L. Lichtscheidl.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cohoes, N. Y., held a rousing meeting at their rooms in the "Republican" building Thursday night of last week. National and State Secretary Daniel J. Haley, of the Troy Association attended and inducted the recently elected officers into their offices. A pleasant refreshment and social time followed. The Cohoes Association is young, energetic and progressive.

President L. T. Converse, and J. R. Howe, secretary of the Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Worcester, Mass., are working hard for the annual picnic of the Association, which may be held soon.

Thirteen out of seventeen butcher shops in Tampa, Fla., closed last week because the higher price of cattle caused the wholesalers to advance the price of meat 1 cent per pound. As nearly every butcher was an Italian the senseless thing can be understood. The retailer should have advanced the retail price and gone ahead with his business.

At their regular meeting last Tuesday the Retail Butchers Association of Columbus, O., made arrangements for turning out on July 4th on the occasion of the Columbus Street Fair and Trades' Carnival. The butchers have an invitation to attend.

The retail butchers of Grand Rapids, Mich., have incorporated themselves into the Grand Rapids Retail Meat Dealers' Association and filed their articles of incorporation with the clerk of the court. These articles are signed by twelve of the principal butchers of the city. The stated objects of this association are:

For protection against dealers and sellers of impure meats and the social improvement of its members.

A Slaughter House Resolution.

Councilman Hobson, of Hartford, Conn., has offered the following resolution to the Council:

That hereafter slaughterhouses of any description shall not be erected or maintained within the city limits unless the same be referred to the Court of Common Council. Councilman Hobson said his purpose in introducing the resolution was to ascertain what kind of a slaughterhouse which it was proposed to erect on South Meadows.

Local and Personal

**** The Board of Health, of Hartford, Conn., has taken adverse action on the petition of W. C. Wade and S. F. Samuels to erect a slaughterhouse on the south meadows, below Colt's dyke, of that city. The Board refused permission to build the plant.**

**** Thomas McCabe & Co. have closed out their New Britain house and property to Armour & Co. The transfer will be completed in about two weeks.**

**** F. Flavey, of Baltimore, put in a bid of \$5.00 per hundred for the mutton contract to Comptroller Smith to supply the Baltimore City Jail for one year. This low bid was put in as a part of a bid for beef and other things as well. The contracts were awarded in pieces; the cheapest bidders got the award for their low-priced things, and Mr. Flavey, like others, learned a lesson. He wishes to get out of the muddle by giving up the contract. The Comptroller will not return his certified check. That is the box he figured himself into on mutton.**

**** Behme & Ermshaw have closed their Manhattan market in the Unique building at Middleton, N. Y.**

**** J. F. Sieble, of Columbus, O., won most of the prizes offered at the State killing contest at Toledo last week. He now offers \$100 to any man in Ohio who can beat him killing ten sheep, or excel him at killing hogs and cattle. The Columbus Association will be part of the Elks' parade with Ed Logan as division marshal and Nicholas Hennes, captain.**

**** It was three butchers who caused the small strike at the Eastmans' plant some days ago. They were discharged. New men have been substituted and the regular weekly slaughtering has gone along as usual. The company took about a load of its floor men over to Jersey in a boat and gave them a good "blow out" at a hotel. The guests enjoyed the occasion and the feed. The virtual suspension of Kosher killing makes the hill harder for those who used to ride down in the 'bus, which has ceased to ply to Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue.**

**** Henry Jund, of Temescal, Cal., has filed a petition in insolvency. Assets, homestead, \$2,000; book accounts, \$2,357; note, \$500. Liabilities, \$3,058. The butcher business did not improve his wealth.**

**** The dwellers about "Gammontown," Hoboken, N. J., asked the local Board of Health to relieve their noses and district of the ill-favored odors from the building owned by Wyde & Co., hide dealers, at Sussex street, between Green and Hudson streets. The application for a license was thereupon refused. The hides arriving there seem not to have improved with age.**

**** Jacob Wachtler, a butcher dealer at 95 Chrystie street, had a narrow escape with his store and goods Wednesday morning when his next door neighbor suffered damages to the extent of \$600. No one knows how the fire started.**

**** William E. Fyfe, senior member of the important meat and provision firm of Fyfe, Foy & Plummer at Clinton, Mass., and his daughter, Dora, were instantly killed by the Portland Express of the Boston & Maine road at Lancaster Crossing last week.**

**** G. F. Swift and others have obtained a judgment against Herman Doepeel for the sum of \$539.**

**** Albert August Becker, the Chicago sausage maker, accused of killing and cremating his wife, is now on trial for this villainous act.**

**** James A. Keefe, the meat dealer and grocer of 103 Dwight street, New Haven, Conn., lost \$500 and a \$50 gold watch in that city Friday of last week. "Touting" experiences are higher than meat.**

**** Philip Doritz, after failing to kill his wife at 48 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, walked off down to Conrad Simon's butcher shop, at 517 Jersey avenue, to shoot him. Simon's son and others caught the senseless fellow, and as a result he is in hand, and a butcher is yet alive.**

**** John T. Conway is the son of a butcher at 600 Eleventh avenue. He has a "funny face," but his stick isn't funny. He is one of the "finest" on the "force."**

**** G. W. Fritz, a Chicago butcher living at 1752 Clark avenue, of that city, was seriously injured while driving a team of horses which became frightened while he was out at the Union stockyards. It was a new team. The cars frightened the animals.**

**** Alexander & Byron, the energetic proprietors of the Welchpool market at Welchpool, Campobello Island, Me., have landed the summer contracts for supplying the Tyn-Cood Hotel and cottages for the season.**

**** Charles Groll has opened a new retail market at Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue. It is in a store formerly run by one Kohn as a boot shop. Mr. Groll opened his new market doors last Saturday.**

**** Charles Kaufman, the veteran wholesale meat man of the firm of Kaufman & Strauss, at West Thirty-ninth street, no longer resides on Tenth avenue, as we understand that he occupies a new residence at 3 West Eighty-ninth street, overlooking Central Park. The firm's fine "corn fed beef" will eat well in this fresh air.**

**** T. H. Wheeler, the courteous president of the T. H. Wheeler Company, is in the Northwest. He is rusticated and getting the weather gauge of the stock and meat situation in that section. Mr. Wheeler has valuable interests in the West and he gives these a couple of calls yearly.**

**** Lieut. A. S. Hart who, until recently, was in charge of the books at Nelson Morris & Co.'s Manhattan box, has been transferred to take charge of the company's books at the South Manchester, Conn., branch.**

**** John Healy, of the Armour Packing Company's staff, came back from Bayonne on Monday. We read about the "lip bug." "Johnnie" was bit on the lip, but not by a bug. It was a dog; a nasty nip too, but the pain is gone, and the sore nearly healed.**

**** A. T. Clark, of the Armour & Co. general staff, Manhattan market, is out of bed and out of danger after his recent severe illness. Mr. Clark had a "narrow shave." He is not yet able to be at his desk, but expects to be in a week or ten days.**

**** On Tuesday morning early Manager Lowell, of Swift and Company's Manhattan beef box, tacked up in pencil script this notice: "This market will be closed Tuesday, July 4th." This is but the general statement that all of the wholesale boxes in Greater New York will be closed on the Glorious Fourth.**

**** Dr. Clark, who has been for some time with Nelson Morris & Co. at their various branches, is now in charge of the books through which Manager Block passes all of the droves of cattle he sells in the carcass at Manhattan market branch.**

**** George Hotchkiss, of George Hotchkiss & Co., Manhattan market and all over, is looking better and stronger after his winter's stay in Florida. Mr. Hotchkiss reports business "just moving along about as usual." That means to those who know his modesty, that his houses are doing a good trade, as trade is these high and hard times.**

**** Val Fink, the well known meat and provision man at 147 Seventh avenue, suffered painful injuries about the hands and face from an unfortunate explosion at his place Sunday morning. Mr. Fink was attended at his home,**

333 West Eighteenth street. John Schmidt, the engineer at the store, was also badly hurt. He lives at 159 West Twentieth street. Mr. Fink is 35 and Schmidt is about 60 years old.

**** Nauss Bros. Company, who commenced slaughtering lambs at Forty-fourth street and First avenue, are getting used to their new quarters, which are better and more suitable than the abattoir they used on the West Side.**

Armour & Co.'s New Plant.

Armour & Co. a few days ago finished and set going their gem of a plant at Manhattan Crossing, East New York, or more correctly speaking, corner Atlantic and Snedeker avenues, Brooklyn. This packing house is to supply the Brooklyn and adjacent territory. The plant is 80x60 feet and three stories high. In it are three large smoke houses for smoking hams, meats, &c. The hams for the Brooklyn trade will also be boiled at this factory. The structure is a large and a handsome one and is quite conspicuous in its locality. It has been in course of construction for some time. This house will employ quite a staff. Charles Muns is the manager of the plant, with George Link as manager of the provision department. This factory will be a convenience to the East New York provision trade.

He Blew Things Up.

Patrick Stafford, of Independence avenue, near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, was injured by the explosion of dynamite in a shed on the north side of Katoo street, near the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Monday evening. Mr. Stafford is a wholesale butcher and the whole front of the store was blown out. The damage to his premises is about \$500. The whole trouble was caused by a boy fooling with a match and two packs of firecrackers. The match cost nothing. The boy's foolish act caused John Menke, his father, a loss of \$1,000, and thousands of dollars of damage to others about there. It was a lucky thing that no one was killed. The banana peel and the firecracker!

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.



Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loins, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 8 Weeks just as fresh

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Prevents Slime and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

Freeze-em

Is Healthful. It cannot be Defected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By

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CHEMISTS,

240-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, U. S. A.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, June 30, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Bloch, Rubin, 24 Orchard st.; to M. Klayman (filed June 24).....	\$25
Schmidt, W., 306 St. Ann's ave.; to E. Morris (filed June 27).....	200
Baron, Isaac, 3810 3d ave.; to M. Schneider (filed June 27).....	60
Brock, Jas., 587 2d ave.; to J. Levy (filed June 27).....	500
Kurz, J., 405 E. 15th st.; to J. Specht (filed June 28).....	475
Falk & Slaach, 273 W. 4th st.; to J. McLean (filed June 28).....	313
Herman, P. W., Williamsbridge; to J. McLean (filed June 28).....	579
Kenney, H. J., 2112 8th ave.; to J. McLean (filed June 28).....	101
Cummings, E., 822 Amsterdam ave.; to J. McLean (filed June 28).....	100
Hoffman, G., 613 Columbus ave.; to J. McLean (filed June 28).....	170
Lynsky, W., 2240 5th ave.; to J. McLean (filed June 28).....	160

Bills of Sale.

Junker, A. C., 147 Alexander ave.; to M. E. Schmidt (filed June 23).....	\$100
Adler, Louis, 153 W. 110th st.; to Anna Adler (filed June 24).....	200

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Bechstein, Charles, 140 Manhattan ave.; to Frederick Schempf (filed June 23).....	\$2,500
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Bills of Sale.

Weisse, Rosie, 410 Bushwick ave.; to Line Glaubman (filed June 26)....	not stated
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, June 30, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Gitztee, Geo.; to F. Hollander (filed June 23).....	\$25,000
Karwey, G. H., 1211 Franklin ave.; to W. Good (filed June 23).....	—
Velte, C., 1064 Stebbins ave.; to H. Hence (filed June 24).....	1,000

Clark, W. C., 144 Columbus ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed June 26).....	75
Weinberger, Ed, 135 E. Houston st.; to M. Levin (filed June 26).....	160
Ligeti, Aaron, 1378 3d ave.; to Duparquet H. & M. Co (filed June 26).....	268
Rudernacher, C., 21 N. Moore st.; to P. Aronson (R) (filed June 26).....	600
Weiss, M., 1343 5th ave.; to M. Levin (filed June 26).....	144
Silverstein, Isaac, 97 Park Row; to M. Birchardt (filed June 26).....	280
Alloway, G. L., 619 2d ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed June 27).....	98
Colangelo, V., 42 Oliver st.; to G. Vecchino (filed June 27).....	200
Masoonitzky, H., 452 7th ave.; to S. Levin (filed June 27).....	118
Foreman, H., 196 Ave A; to L. Hart (filed June 27).....	150
Neumuller & Schaefer, Union Square Hotel; to Beinecke Co. (filed June 28).....	4,000

Bills of Sale.

Scala, Alfonso, 139 Mulberry st.; to T. Lavacolla (filed June 23).....	\$250
Hollander, Fred, 149 W. 125th st. and 156-160 W. 126th st.; to G. Gitztee (filed June 23).....	25,000
Lustgenten & Goodma, 7 Bowery; to H. Seigel (filed June 23).....	400
Clark, E. H., 147 E. 42d st.; to Ellen Clark, 1/2 int. (filed June 24).....	1
Fitzpatrick, M., 147 W. 42d st.; to J. Gels, 1/2 int. (filed June 24).....	1
Lunstedt, Fred, 482 Lenox st.; to Fred Lunstedt (filed June 27).....	800
Rumeske, Fred, 3387 3d ave.; to O. F. Ricker (filed June 27).....	4,000
Anderson, J. A., 987 E. 133d st.; to Gude Bros. (filed June 27).....	993
Kathmann, D. & H., 713 Amsterdam ave.; to F. H. Hust (filed June 28)....	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Terrice, Robert, 930 Manhattan ave.; to David Martin (filed June 24).....	\$130
Seebeck, Henry, Jr., 325 Quincy st.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed June 26)...	270
Lechner, Richard, 215 Central ave.; to Christian Lehner (filed June 27).....	160
Brockhagen, Joseph, 6th ave. and 22d st.; to Bertha Brockhagen (filed June 27).....	350
Blum, Esther, Hegeman, near Louisiana ave.; to S. & B. Strauss (filed June 27).....	400
Mokransky, Abraham, Sackman st. near Leveona ave.; to S. & B. Strauss (filed June 27).....	429

Bills of Sale.

Lansing, Frederick, 995 Fulton street; to Susan A. Lansing (filed June 24).....	\$800
Gerstein, Abram, 2875 Atlantic avenue; to Minnie Gerstein (filed June 26)....	Nom.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Bach, C. E.; to H. Stover.....	\$2,500
Stadler, J. A. C., Hoboken; to F. Wolthoff.....	500

Bills of Sale.

Sams, Israel; to Etta Moskowitz.....	\$300
--------------------------------------	-------

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th ST., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."
TELEPHONE No. 9168-18th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—Bonness & Bach, Bridgeport; meat market; closed up.—A. W. Chichester & Co., South Norwalk; meat market; A. W. Chichester et ux. R. E. mort. \$880.

FLORIDA.—Strickland & Burts, Tampa; meats, etc.; dissolved.

ILLINOIS.—Kellogg & Sweet, Austin; market; A. L. De Gignac succeeds.

KANSAS.—Harry Harrington, Junction City; meats, etc.; chatl. mort. \$870.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Geo. S. Attwood, North Abington; provisions; chatl. mort. \$200.—Shea Bros., Westfield; meat; chatl. mort. \$250.—G. W. Robinson, Haverhill; restaurant; chatl. mort. \$2,000, discharged.

NEBRASKA.—Hamilton-Ross Co., Omaha meats; bills of sale to Fred Ross \$2,500.

NEW JERSEY.—Hearn & Henry, Bivalve; wholesale oysters.—Christian D. Ahrens, Town of Union; meat; bills of sale \$1.

NEW YORK.—John Herrick, Johnstown; meat; bill of sale \$290.

OHIO.—Wm. Altvaler, Springfield; meat; out of business.—James L. Barrett, Toledo; meats, etc.; canceled R. E. mort. \$988.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Chas. W. Welker & Bro., Philadelphia; wholesale butchers; assigned.

RHODE ISLAND.—Walter T. Mason, Providence; meats, etc.; assigned.

TEXAS.—J. C. Haupt, Dallas; butcher; trust deed \$800.

Business Changes.

Hutchings Bros. have succeeded Hutchings & Bonsall in the meat and provision business at Chester, Pa.

Fred Moulten has rented the meat market of E. S. Ellis, at Maine, N. Y.

E. A. Evans has purchased the Arnold meat and provision market at Pleasant and Chestnut streets, Marlboro, Mass.

Homer C. Cody, of Ann Arbor, has purchased the Herman Walters and the Mayna provision stocks on Ann street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. P. Lowrey & Co., of Grand Rapids, have purchased the meat and market business of M. B. Wilkinson, of Saranac, Mich.

Sears & Dutton have succeeded to the meat business of Beers & Sears, at Newfane, N. Y., E. W. Dutton coming in as junior member of the firm.

J. A. Terry has bought out the meat and provision business of Lynch & Terry, at Claremont, N. H. P. Lynch sells out and retires from the firm.

New Shops.

Yoressen & Schoenen are erecting a new meat market at Bendersville, Pa.

D. K. Sheldon has opened his new market at Martin's block, Center street, Lee, Mass.

S. S. Bunker & Co. have opened their summer meat market at Sorrento, Me.

Charles Anderson has opened a new provision store at Newaygo, Mich.

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

WATCH THIS SPACE.

This space is reserved for further description of the Ice-Making
and Refrigeration Machines manufactured by

See description of Lewis Ice Machine in
National Provisioner of May 20, page 25.

THE LEWIS MANUFACTURING CO.,

134 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—The contract deliveries of city in hhds. went in, as thought probable, at 45-16c. The market for the day (Friday) is a little unsettled, and slightly favoring buyers, although the stocks are small, and but little city in hhds. can be had, probably not more than 50 hhds. from this week's make. It is quoted at 45-16c, but the shippers are unwilling to pay over 4½c. There is steady demand for high titre tallow, in tcs., but bidding upon an easier basis than early in the week.

OLEO-STEARINE.—On Friday it was reported that there had been sales of 75,000 lbs. here at 5½c, and that the market was strong at 5½c, which is ¼c advance for the week.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Friday's market showed a good, strong tone at the advance quoted in our review, while considerable trading was going on steadily in moderate quantities, both for export and on home account.

* In the recently completed disinfecting plant at the Union stockyards, Norfolk, Va., 36 head of cattle were successfully dipped, under the supervision of United States Inspector Taville and assistant. This plant is

for dipping cattle coming from below the quarantine line established by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is expected that an official from the Bureau of Animal Industry will soon be in Norfolk and inspect this dipping plant and the solution that is here being used in order that he may make an exhaustive report on the subject for general information and distribution.

—A twenty-five-ton ice factory and refrigerator plant is to be established at an early day on West street, near the Seaboard Air Line railroad, Raleigh, N. C. The projectors are W. S. Forbes & Co., of Richmond, Va., who intend erecting a modern up-to-date plant in every particular which, when finished, will be placed in charge of E. L. Harris as general manager.

—Charter of incorporation has been issued for the Tunkhannock Ice Co., of Easton, Pa., with capital of \$63,000. The directors are: William J. Daub, Isaac Stauffer, W. S. Shafer, N. A. Johnson, Levi Rosenbaum, Jas. W. Correll, James W. Weaver, Clinton Hilliard, N. S. Brittain, Henry D. Maxwell and Howard P. Kinzie.

—The People's Brewery and Refrigerator Company was incorporated in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000. William Catlin, of Rye; Jacob Newberger and S. A. Cunningham, of Paterson; J. J. McDavitt, of Pompton; Albert Wilcox, of Paterson; Myron L. Justin, of Plainfield, and John J. Nevin, of Jersey City, are the incorporators.

Read The National Provisioner.

OUR YELLOW BOOK

...The... Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

The Price of the Book is
\$3.00 per copy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:

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- Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
- The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- Refining and filter press classification.
- Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

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Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE.

COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

150 Nassau St., New York.

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?

Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?

Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

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(LABORATORY DEPARTMENT)

Official Chemists of the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

150 Nassau St., New York.

Turlington Farm for Sale.

The noted stock farm of John R. Harvey, at Turlington, Neb., is for sale. It is 1,080 acres of rich rolling land. This is one of the best equipped "ranches" in the great Northwest. The property is in the market.

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The Audit Company examines and reports upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships and individuals, and examines and reports upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing and other properties. Its services are of value to investors, financial institutions, borrowers of money, directors of corporations, merchants, firms and purchasers of properties.

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Among other things, gives the estimated cost of complete canning plants of capacities varying from 2,000 to 20,000 cans per day, special machinery needed, size of building, and number of hands required to operate.

A handsome 12mo. bound in cloth. Price, \$5.00.

The canning of meats, fish, oysters, fruits and vegetables, to which is added new and valuable processes worth many times the cost of the book. Address,

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(Book and Directory Department.)

150 Nassau St., New York.

American Grocer

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The leading journal for all dealers in grocery goods including:

Retailers,
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General Store-keepers,
Coffee Roasters,
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Jobbers,
Exporters,
Canned Goods Packers,
Commission Merchants,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Fruit and Produce Merchants,
Commercial Travellers.

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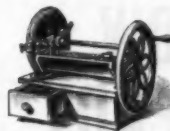
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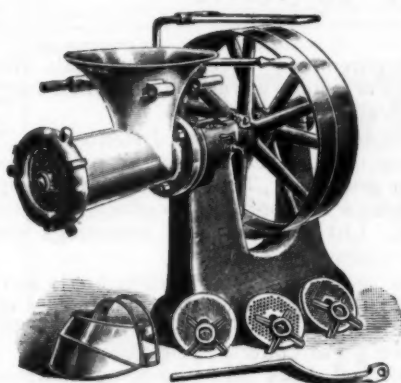


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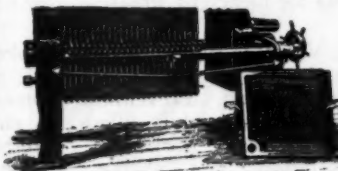
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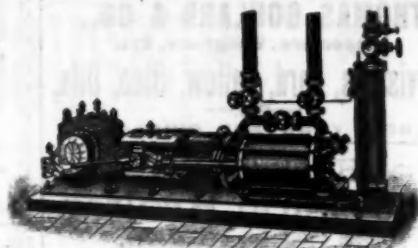
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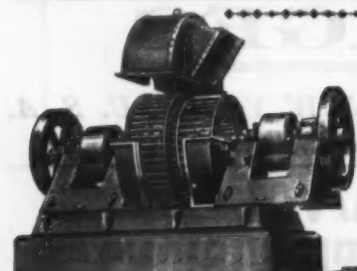
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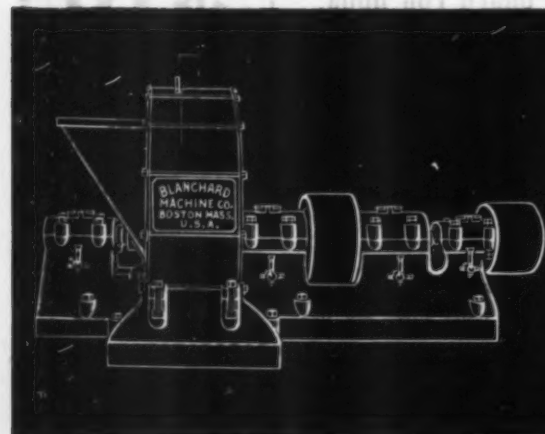
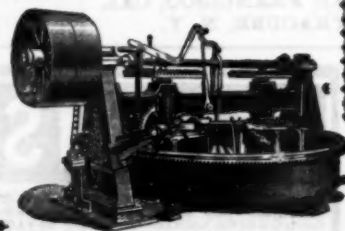
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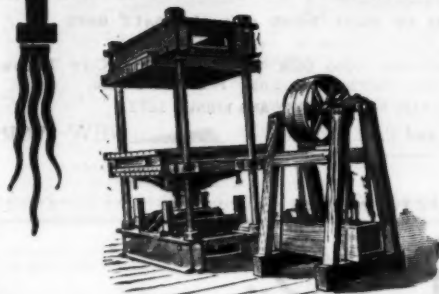
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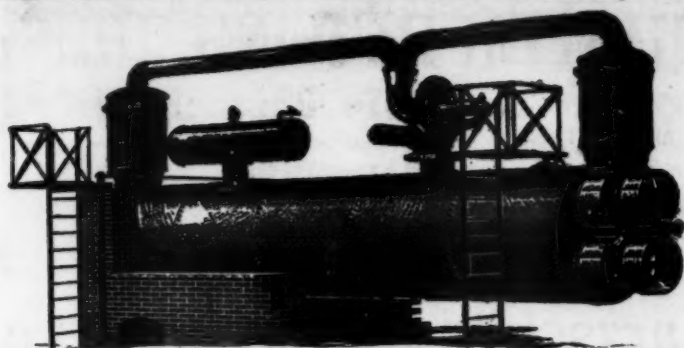
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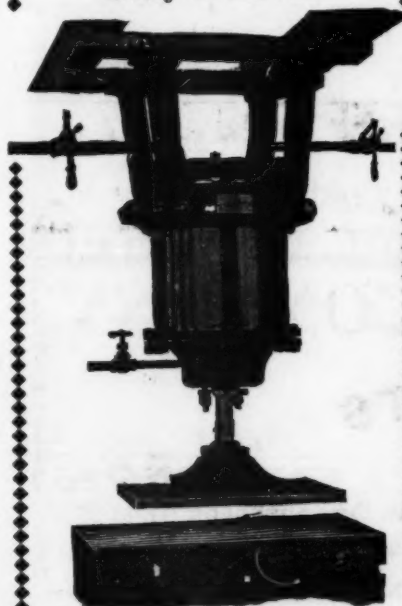
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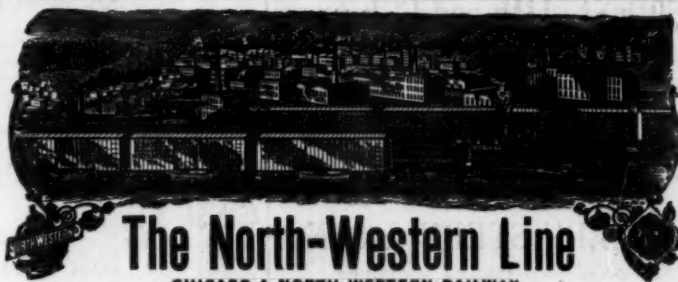
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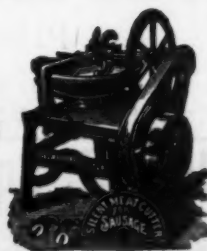
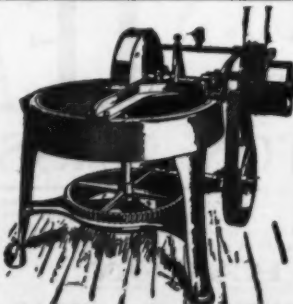
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